



## General Newton and the Sab- batarians.

The Sabbath question, as it is called, has reappeared of late on two quite important occasions. In the latest case it has been attended with very curious circumstances. First there was the agitation about the opening of the Centennial Exhibition on Sunday. This was settled by the Commissioners adversely to the demand therefor. The decision was right enough perhaps, considering the extensive American prejudice against Sunday shows. The unreasonable element in the controversy, however, to the historically disposed mind, was the persistent wrong-headedness with which the Sabbatarians—Christians as they are—always seem to cling to Judaism in this matter. Old Testament and New appear to be all the same to them in discussing the subject. Though the names "Lord's Day" and "Sunday" came in with Christianity, they are still treated as outlandish by the Sabbatarians in comparison with that of "Sabbath," which, if it did not go out with Judaism, belongs properly to it and describes the seventh day of the week, still kept by the Jews, and not the first day, kept by ninety-nine Christians in a hundred.

The latest and most curious case, however, of this illogical persistence in mistaken religious nomenclature and of illogical persistence in imposing an Old Testament observance of the Jewish Sabbath on a mistaken day, upon quiet Christians, who have necessary work to do or needful recreation to take, has been the protest against General Newton's blowing up Hallett's Point Reef on Sunday. The day was certainly "made for man," and not man for it, quite as much as the Jewish Sabbath was declared to be. The work of which this blast, so successfully accomplished, has been the culmination, had grown to be one not only of a world wide interest to scientific engineers, but of a practical interest that might be called national, and hardly second, for the time being, to that attending the Great Exhibition itself. The severe labor, patience and cautious daring of years was nearing its reward in completion, upon a week day, when no moral disturbance would have been added to the physical one. But contractors have a way of unpunctuality with them. The last necessary explosives were not forthcoming promptly. The delay forced General Newton from his chosen day of explosion. Sunday was the first day thereafter that would give him the requisite time to charge, prime and flood his gigantic mine, which was to yield one of the greatest of the victories of peace. The necessary high tide by daylight, for the safe ignition of his twenty-five tons of dynamite, that was to open a new way to the commerce of the country, did not serve until Sunday. What was he to do? Was he to keep two or three cities, and, to a degree, the whole country, in a sort of absurd suspense for another twenty-four hours, instead of having an end to the matter with a spark which was ready and willing in an instant to complete the work of long and anxious months? Was he to endure, himself, another day of needless care, with the chances of lightning or some other exploding cause, added. Some excellent, no doubt, but narrow-minded Christians said he must.

The way in which the New York Sabbath Committee, as it styles itself, endeavored to stay General Newton's hand as it was about to touch the small key which was to do so little harm and such vast destructive benefit was as curious as this collision itself between scientific and industrial progress and the ideas of a dispensation nearly two thousand years past. The gentlemen of the committee confess themselves "aware of the importance of having no delay in this matter," and yet they "urge" that some other day be chosen because of "the great crowds of persons" that will be attracted, and because of the "noisy holiday" into which the day will be turned. This would have been rather more pertinent had General Newton been keeper of the public morals instead of the engineer of the great and critical work. It would have been more wise and courteous if the "crowds of persons" had not been competent, with police assistance, to look on without being "noisy"; just as though they were taking the "holiday" in the Park, instead of at Hell Gate. The Committee speaks of the

"achievements of engineering science and skill" as one that will be noticed in other parts of the world, but it gives to that fact the odd turn that the choosing of Sunday for the grand occasion will be understood as in accordance with the foreign usage which makes that a gala-day, and so "impair the force of our example as a Sabbath-keeping people." This seems to be little unceremonious towards "foreign" people, considering that it is the year of Centennial courtesy towards such. It is also a little self-righteous, perhaps, over our own Sabbath-keeping achievement, and it is a good deal forgetful of the fact that such evangelical Christians as Calvin and Luther went much farther in the direction of Sunday sports than quietly looking on while a work of great utility was completed by the aid of natural forces which did not refuse to co operate on that day.—*Frank Leslie's Illustrated Newspaper.*

## Vic. Woodhull's Divorce.

BROOKLYN, Sept. 10.—Yesterday morning the report of the referee in the suit of absolute divorce of Victoria C. Woodhull against her husband, Col. James H. Blood, was presented to Justice Dykman for confirmation.

The plaintiff in the proceeding is known to the world as Victoria C. Woodhull. She is a woman of wide notoriety as an exponent of spiritualism, a trance medium, a lecturer on the rights of women and an advocate of free love. She figured prominently in the great scandal, and is supposed to be the first who referred in any way to the scandal through the public press. Mr. Theodore Tilton was for years on intimate terms with Mrs. Woodhull, and 1871 wrote and published her life in No. 3 of the *Golden Age Tracts* series.

Victoria Claflin Woodhull was born in Homer, Ohio, on September 23, 1830, and was the seventh of ten children of Roxana and Buckham Claflin. She was born in the year that Queen Victoria ascended the British throne, and hence her first name. According to Mr. Tilton, angels have been her constant companions from early childhood, and she goes and comes at their behest. They absolutely control her brain and pen, and she spends a part of nearly every day of her life in trance. The spirit which chiefly influences her is that of old Demosthenes, and Mr. Tilton says that Demosthenes himself could hardly excel the fierce light and heat of some of the sentences which her biographer has heard from her in her glowing hours.

## VICTORIA'S FIRST MARRIAGE.

When very young, probably not more than fifteen, Victoria Claflin was married to Dr. Woodhull. He was, according to Mrs. Woodhull's own account, a profligate and debaucher, and having born him several children and endured an amount of conjugal wretchedness which very few women, happily, are called to undergo, she obtained a divorce from him.

Soon after Mrs. Woodhull's divorce from Dr. Woodhull, she married Col. James H. Blood, the present defendant of this marriage. Mr. Tilton says it is safe to say that it was made in heaven, decreed by the selfsame spirit whom Victoria is ever ready to follow.

Col. Blood was commander of the Sixth Missouri, and at the close of the war was elected City Auditor of St. Louis. He was President of the Society of Spiritualists in that city, and had, like Victoria, been legally separated from his mate. One day Colonel Blood called on Mrs. Woodhull, whom he had never seen, to consult her as a Spiritualist physician. He was greatly startled to see her pass into a trance, during which she announced, unconsciously to herself, that Colonel Blood's future destiny was to be linked to hers in marriage. Then, by their mutual arrangement, they were betrothed by the power of the air. They were married, but afterward by mutual consent they annulled the legal tie, and lived together on a free love basis.

## COLONEL BLOOD.

In the light of the present divorce proceedings, it is very pleasing to know that according to Mr. Tilton, Colonel Blood is a man of philosophical and reflective turn of mind, a recluse from society and an expectant believer in a stupendous destiny for Victoria C. Woodhull. Mr. Tilton says: "He is modest and seques-

ters his name in the shade; he is a Radical, an Internationalist, a Communist, and an enthusiastic Spiritualist. Two or three times a week the Colonel and his wife used to hold a parliament with spirits, and he was accustomed to take down all his wife said while she was in trance. "This fine grained transcendentalist," says Mr. Tilton, "is a reverent husband to his spiritual wife, and sympathetic companion of her entranced moods, and their faithful historian to the world."

## THE LADY BROKER.

In 1869, in obedience to a heavenly command, Mrs. Woodhull founded a bank and published a journal. The "lady brokers," as she and her sister were styled, received several thousand visitors the day they opened their doors on Broad street. After continuing their business as brokers for some time, the sisters devoted themselves more particularly to their weekly journal, and Mrs. Woodhull went round the country lecturing.

For some time it has been known that Mrs. Woodhull and Col. Blood were not on the best of terms, and that the Col. kept a separate establishment. The cause of the trouble was not known however, and now it is somewhat remarkable to find that Mrs. Woodhull objects to the Colonel's practicing those doctrines which she so long and persistently advocated. A short time ago she began, in the Supreme Court, an action for absolute divorce, calling herself Victoria Claflin Woodhull Blood. She accused Col. Blood of adultery, and he said neither yea nor nay, but put in no answer. The cause was sent to Councillor E. L. Sanderson for trial, and testimony was taken.

Mrs. Woodhull gave her residence as No. 127 East Tenth street, New York, and swore that she was married to Col. Blood on July 10, 1866, at Dayton, Ohio, by a Presbyterian minister. She testified that there were no children by the marriage, and that the adultery was committed without her connivance, consent or procurement.

## BRINGING IT HOME.

Louis Andrews, who said that he knew the plaintiff and defendant, having become acquainted with them in Cincinnati, Ohio where they lived together as man and wife; Colonel Blood introduced Mr. Andrews to Victoria Woodhull as his wife; he knew them as residents of New York City, and was very intimate with them; the house No. 142 East Twenty-second street, New York, had a bad reputation; Mr. Andrews went to the house with Colonel Blood at his solicitation, on Jan. 6, 1870, at about 9 o'clock in the evening; several girls were in the parlor, with one of these Colonel Blood retired. Mr. Andrews saw the girl and Colonel Blood in a room upstairs partly dressed. Mr. Andrews also saw Colonel Blood go into the house No. 53 West Sixteenth street, New York, on December 20, 1875, with a lady who was not his wife. The house had a bad character.

The referee found that that the acts of adultery charged in the complaint were proved and recommended judgment for absolute divorce, and Judge Dykman will doubtless grant a decree dissolving the tie between Colonel Blood and Mrs. Woodhull, and giving the lady the right to marry again, but denying the privilege to the gentleman.—*Phila. Item.*

## James Lick.

This philanthropist and friend of science died Oct. 1, 1876, aged 80 years. His death will be mourned by all friends of scientific progress on this coast.

Rev. Dr. Stebbins delivered the Memorial Address from which we give the following extracts:

"Our fellow citizen, whose funeral obsequies we celebrate, lived a life without romantic incident or exploit. He was born eighty years ago, in the last decade of the last century, in the State of Pennsylvania. At the period of his birth that powerful state was upon the frontier of the country and lapped over upon the western wilderness. At that period, all places may be said to have been alike remote and secluded. Descended from a parentage of Revolutionary stock, stories of the wars must have been familiar to his boyhood and youth, and a glow of patriotic feeling, kindled at the humble hearthstone, pervaded through life an otherwise matter-of-fact and unpoetic

nature. There can be no doubt that he early displayed that "mechanical turn" which was the distinguished feature of his mind and talent. He "learned a trade." He was, constitutionally, in the very make of his intellectual frame, a mechanic, and a practical mechanic, whose imagination made no excursions into the regions of invention. Before the hundred-handed power of machinery had been applied to the common arts of life, to be a mechanic was a different thing from what it is now. Mechanic art then was a skillful handicraft—a dexterity with tools, under a quick and true eye. That work now is almost exclusively done by machinery, and it has naturally had the effect to reduce, not only the amount, but the quality of handy skill. The practical mechanic of to-day is the man who either makes a machine or handles a machine. What remains to be done after the machine has finished its work belongs chiefly to that department of human industry which is called labor. But our citizen has a skill and a zeal in manipulation which lent a kind of enthusiasm even to prosaic work. I should say that his passion for excellence in wood-work amounted almost to a hobby for a "good job." It is not easy to understand how he could have been very successful, in a money-making way, in the practice of his art. There is a certain relation between excellence and utility, between taste and use, that cannot profitably be disturbed. He will hardly pay to make bureau-drawers with joint and dove-tail so exquisite as to hold water—a flouring mill "done-off" in sweet-scented woods, cedar from Lebanon, and laurel from California, will not catch the stealthy waste that runs away between the chaff and the grain. \* \* \*

I have already pointed out how his intellectual nature was included in practical mechanics. His power of acquisition develops another quality of his constitution. He was a believer in reality, and here appears the homogeneity of his nature and his character. The boundaries of his nature were expressed in mechanics; the affinities of his character were expressed in real estate. In thought he did not transcend the fact; in action he never stood on the verge of enterprise. He lingered on the barren shore till the tide came in. He waited in simplicity of manners and frugality of living until society made him rich. As he gradually descended into the vale of years, and the evening shadows lengthened around him, his mind was deeply and earnestly moved with contemplations upon whom he should bestow his goods. Without extensive personal or social relations, after discharging the appropriate obligations of human regard, society seemed to him the proper and beneficent custodian of what society had given. There can be no doubt in reading the instruments by which his property is conveyed to the different trusts which he established, that he intended to dedicate his estate to the welfare of men, with as unmingled motives as commonly entered into the decisions of men standing on the outer verge of life. To dispose of a vast property wisely and well, sometimes demands greater gifts of mind and heart than were ever required to get it. These trusts committed to his fellow-citizens, should betaken up and carried forward in the spirit in which they are established. It involves untiring labor and firm responsibility, and every man and woman and child has an interest at stake in the honorable discharge of the high duties of these trusts. By these closing acts in a career of singular material prosperity, you, gentlemen of the Society of Pioneers, are placed in a position to be the keepers of the historical archives of all this western world, and to be in constant communication with the centres of intelligence all over the earth. The Academy of Sciences is so richly endowed that it may not only diffuse intelligence, but cultivate these original researches, before which the horizon of man's knowledge ever retreats, and the round word of truth swings in the air of illimitable thought. The Observatory will stand a sentinel upon the outer walls of the world, giving intelligence of suns and stars. The endowment for the School of Mechanical Arts, and various human characters, will swell the stream of human good, and in future years encircle the name of our citi-

zen with the quiet, steady lustre of beneficence.—*Alta Californian.*

## Scientific Destitution in New York.

There is probably no large city in the civilized world where such scientific destitution prevails as in New York. However much the people may thirst for knowledge, there are no museums or collections where they can go at all times to gratify their curiosity or add to their information. The want, so far as a study of Natural History is concerned, is to be in a measure overcome by the opening of the new Museum in the Central Park, but as this collection is to be closed on Sundays, it can hardly be said to be available to the mass of our citizens. The Commissioners of the Central Park have had presented to them from time to time a variety of birds and animals, and these are kept in temporary houses, but nothing in the nature of a zoological garden exists, and the animals look forlorn and miserable, quite in harmony with their cheap surroundings. That New York should have no zoological collection, suitably housed and under competent administration, with ample space and every provision for the comfort and proper display of the animals, is an extraordinary fact to be published in our Centennial Year. There is nothing to which everybody takes more instinctively and with greater pleasure than to a menagerie. To children it is a perfect paradise, and to grown people an endless source of amusement. Even the "moral drama" which is sometimes inflicted upon a much-enduring public has fewer attractions, and would scarcely draw a good audience without the aid of the live animals to act as a more powerful magnet. The zoological collection in the Central Park, although scarcely a recognized feature in the eyes of the commissioners, and in fact, being looked upon as a literal live elephant on their hands, is nevertheless, made the most of by its director, Mr. Conkling, and we learn from the report made by him to the Commissioners that the number of visitors to the scanty collection is greater than is ever seen at the famous gardens of London or Paris. Thousands of people visit the small area set apart for the animals every day in the Summer season, and it has been after witnessing the gratification expressed by these people that some of our more enlightened citizens have frequently discussed the propriety of founding a zoological garden worthy of the metropolis and corresponding to the great demand for such a place of recreation and instruction. Still nothing has ever come of any of these projects, and our destitution in this particular remains the same. It is to be hoped that another year will not be allowed to pass without decided steps being taken to establish a garden on enlightened principles and especially to have it open on Sundays, when the poor people and their families can have the opportunity for some innocent relaxation from the everlasting cares and labors of the week. We need not however, go so high up-town as the Park to find illustrations of the scientific destitution that prevails in our city; it is only necessary to make search for the local habitations and the headquarters of the various societies and organizations which meet to discuss abstruse questions of science or further some important public good, to learn that scarcely any of them have any roofs over their heads which they can call their own, or can keep down their expenses within their incomes. Take, for illustration, the Lyceum of Natural History, now changed in name to the New York Academy of sciences. Nearly every man of science in the city belongs this institution. It publishes learned proceedings and carries on exchanges with all of the scientific bodies of the globe, and its library is one of the most valuable in the city; yet this academy has no hall of its own in which to store its collections and libraries, and it can with difficulty raise the necessary income to pay expenses. The Geographical Society, which a few years ago was turned into the streets, and but for the generosity of Peter Cooper, who gave it house-rooms and the strenuous efforts of Judge Daly, who sounded the note of alarm and called

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around him enough citizens to form a bodyguard, who have been swept out of existence—although now rejoicing in a large number of members and enjoying great popularity on account of its interesting public proceedings, is without a house and rooms of its own where its valuable library and unequalled collection of maps can be properly guarded and open to consultation and use. A few citizens have recently come forward to subscribe to a fund for the purchase of a hall for the Geographical Society, and it is probable that in the course of the year a suitable building will be procured.

We read in the papers of instructive lectures being delivered before the New York Association for the advancement of Science, but cannot find the hall in which they have their headquarters. The Ethnological Society has long maintained a struggling existence, and its interesting meetings have been held in private dwellings, but a dwelling-place of its own it has not. The American Institute hires rooms of the Cooper Union, and rents a frame-building in which to hold its annual fair. The American Philosophic Society took refuge under the protection of the American Institute, and the Farmers Club, the Horticultural Club and the Polytechnic Club, are also a part of the brood of a parent society, which has no shelter of its own to offer to its children. Architects and engineers, and numerous other specialists, have their organization and their meetings, but none of them can afford to own a building of their own. The question is, whether this state of things is not a disgrace to our city?

The Geographical Society of Paris recently started out with a subscription for money to purchase a site and build a hall. The agents were stopped by a message from the mayor, who sent word that the city authorities had resolved to erect a large structure in which all such societies as were devoted to the progress of science should find shelter, and where their collections could be properly stored, and their meetings could be held without expense. The action of the municipal authorities of Paris is highly suggestive, and points out a way for the accomplishment of a similar result in our city, not by appealing to the public authorities, but by calling upon our citizens to contribute the necessary funds for the erection of a central building in which all of the houseless societies could find accommodation for their libraries and collections, and where suitable halls would be provided for their meetings, either gratuitously or at a trifling rent. The scientific destitution of our city is truly great, and there is earnest need of such a revival of interest in the unselfish labors of men of science as will lead to the application of the proper remedy. —Frank Leslie's.

#### The Blowing Up of Hell Gate on Sunday

Owing to the failure of some parties to finish their work as stipulated, to secure the proper time, with the right state of the tides, the selection of Sunday for the explosion was forced upon General Newton by the peculiar circumstances of the case; considerable opposition was expressed in certain religious circles to such a wholesale desecration as it would apparently involve. Among others, Mr. William E. Dodge addressed General Newton a sharp letter denouncing the contemplated explosion as a desecration of the Sabbath, to which the general returned the following answer:

"HALLETT'S POINT, Sept. 23, 1876.  
"Mr. William E. Dodge:

Sir—I received a communication from you, dated September 23d, in which you decline an alleged invitation from me to witness the explosion at Hell Gate on Sunday, the 24th inst. As you take a great deal of pains to go out of your way to violate the common courtesies of social intercourse, I take this occasion to inform you that I did not invite you, nor even know of your invitation, until the receipt of your refusal to accept one. The truth is, I left the matter of invitation to the Chamber of Commerce to Lieutenant Willard, United States Engineers, with instructions to invite a certain number of gentlemen. I regret to find that, in one case, he has made a mistake.

Your obedient servant,  
JOHN NEWTON,  
Lieut.-Col. Engineers, Direct Mj.-Gen."

Wm. H. WARD,

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Our Mails.

During last winter our mails arrived here on the *Zephyr* on Sunday, left on Monday; afterwards the *Fanny Lake* brought them here on Tuesday and left on Wednesday. When the *Fanny* was laid up for repairs the *Otter* brought them down in her place on Tuesday, returning with the mail for Seattle on Wednesday. The past week, no mails were brought until yesterday, when the *Zephyr* brought down the mail from Seattle; stopping here just long enough to put off her freight, and without any warbling to the postmaster of the fact, started off without the mail.

We believe the mail is supposed to leave Seattle for Snohomish every Monday morning, as well as to return regularly once a week. The officers of the *Zephyr* stated they were to be down here next Monday with Judge Jacobs, who is expected to make a political speech here on that occasion.

In view of the manner our mail service has been conducted in the past, we think it would be proper to make one of the conditions precedent to giving Judge Jacobs, or any other aspirant for congressional honors, support in this community, that they personally and publicly pledge themselves to use their utmost exertions to secure semi-weekly steam-mail service between Snohomish and Seattle, and weekly mail service up the Snoqualmie to Falls City. And further, to see that the contracts be drawn up with responsible parties so that we cannot be treated in the future as in the past. The way our mail service with this place has been conducted is a shame and an outrage, to put it very mildly. We believe the chief fault is in the way the contract has been let. The parties who bring it to the river being generally irresponsible, and having no direct interest in the contract being carried out according to its terms with the original contractors. But being specially employed to carry each mail separately when it might suit their own convenience.

We believe the postal agent has the power to remedy this shameful state of affairs if he will give it his personal attention. It is a great pity that a valley containing nearly one thousand people as enterprising and progressive as this cannot be better treated, so they can tell whether or not they are to have any mail to their community, when nearly a half a dozen steamers call at the river per week.

Impressions of Portland.

It soon becomes very unpleasant for a person to write about his own personal adventures and experiences; yet we know of no other method by which we can always obtain accurate information, descriptive of the country, than to travel and see for ourselves, and write what we see. By doing this, we can vouch for our matter being at least as accurate as the impressions written in a private letter, between personal friends, of sights seen, or experiences undergone in going from place to place. We frequently give in detail our own personal adventures, because they more accurately represent what a person would be likely to pass through than any mere general description could do. While these things may become tiresome to some of our home readers who are well acquainted with the country, routes and methods of travel, &c.; we are satisfied they furnish just the kind of information desired by a very large portion of our readers; we judge so as we receive nearly every mail a number of letters asking for specimen copies of the STAR, especially for those numbers giving a description of the country.

Last week we furnished matter descriptive of the Washington and Oregon Falls. In this article we give some information as to routes of travel to and from the Sound to Portland and its surroundings.

About five o'clock in the morning of each day, except Sunday, Rice Tilley's line of stages leave Olympia for Tenino. The road is excellent, soil light, much of it very poor. After passing Tumwater, two miles from Olympia, the road runs through a tract of country where the road

never gets muddy; passing over Bush prairie, Rocky prairie and Mound prairie. The last prairie presenting some very interesting questions for a geologist to solve. For quite a large tract of country, we see a soil filled with gravel and small round stones, like those from a sea beach, covered with rounded hillocks, like large potato hills, each eminence being about fifty feet in diameter, and some six feet high. It looks as if for ages this had been the grounding place for icebergs floating from the north, and melting here, during the glacial epoch as described by geologists. Very likely this is the explanation of the cause of these very singular mounds.

The stage reaches Tenino about nine A. M. leaving ample time to obtain a good breakfast before the train arrives from Tacoma, which most passengers prefer to do, rather than breakfast so early at Olympia, while those who eat before starting usually find the morning ride gives them an appetite sufficient to make another breakfast agreeable. The distance from Olympia to Tenino is some twelve or fifteen miles, present stage fare \$1.50. Tenino is very pleasantly situated, some very nice farms in its vicinity. The town presents many signs of healthy growth.

It is about a three hours run from Tenino on the cars of the Northern Pacific Railroad Co. to Kalama, distance 66 miles. Railroad fare, five dollars. We first saw the Columbia river at Carroll's Landing four miles from Kalama. During last spring's freshet much of the track between Carroll's Landing and Kalama was submerged, so that the Portland steamers called at the Landing, which for the time being was practically the terminus of the railroad.

The train arrives between twelve and one o'clock at Kalama, where the Astoria boat is usually waiting to carry the freight and passengers up the Columbia and Willamette to Portland. Distance about 45 miles, Portland being some 12 or 15 miles above the mouth of the Willamette, which river empties into the Columbia some 50 miles above Kalama. The town of Vancouver in Washington Territory, being situated on the Columbia, just above the mouth of the Willamette, so that the boats from Astoria and Kalama pass almost in sight, but do not touch at Vancouver, either going up or coming down from Portland. The Kalama boat arrives at Portland between three and four in the afternoon, fare exclusive of meals, one dollar. The Willamette is about one half mile wide up to Portland, which is the head of certain deep water navigation, although large vessels sometimes go some distance further up river. While by going through the locks around the falls at Oregon City, ordinary light draft river steamers go the year round to Salem, by the river some seventy-five miles above Portland. At high stages of the water, steamers go near one hundred miles farther up the river.

The city of Portland is beautifully situated upon the west side of the river, on a tract of land nearly encircled by high hills or mountains which form a very picturesque back ground to the scene presented from the river front of this active, wealthy little city.—Said to be the most wealthy city of its size in the United States.

One of the most noticeable things, a stranger sees there are the multiplied evidences, on every hand of wealth, lavishly used in public enterprises, where any hope exists of its ultimate return in public or private benefits. Heavy fires have been a scourge to the place. Freshets have swept the lower portions of the city, doing much damage, yet despite fires and floods—its fifteen thousand people are as energetic as ever, and to-day control the rest of the northwest coast, in a majority of their business and social relations, despite all the efforts made by different communities to prevent such a state of affairs existing, whenever they deem their interests adverse to those of the Willamette Valley.

We made the acquaintance, while there of a number of representative journalists, visited their offices, learned many items of interest relative to their business history. The *Oregonian* is the oldest paper in the place, its present business manager Mr. Pittock started at

the case. It is largely owing to his excellent business judgment that the *Oregonian* holds its present leading position. This paper has the monopoly of the telegrams, and claims the position of being the newspaper of the northwest. It has a very large job office in connection with the newspaper office. The Co. publishing the *Oregonian* is a joint stock company. The wealthiest newspaper establishment of the northwest.

The *Bee* is a new enterprise, only about a year old, is on a cash basis, with a rapidly increasing circulation. Is strongly Republican in politics. It is published at Geo. H. Himes' Bee hive. The largest job office of the northwest. D. H. Stearns is the business manager of the Co. publishing the daily and weekly *Bee*. One of the leading features of this paper is its collection of all state news, happening anywhere on the northwest coast, and publishing these items more fully, and usually some days in advance of its competitors, this gives the *Bee* a large circulation among farmers, and all those who wish to learn fully what is going on near home.

Besides printing the *Bee*, Himes does the press work on some four or five other journals, and keeps his job presses constantly running. It is truly a Beehive.

We found the *West Shore* man as lively as ever, he is doing a good work, one that will aid greatly in the future development of the coast. The *West Shore* is published monthly comes nearest to being a regular literary and scientific journal of anything published in Oregon.

The *New Northwest* is one of the best representative journals of the "womans rights movement" so called. Its circulation is very widely scattered. Mrs. Dunaway its editor, is engaged much of her time in traveling, lecturing &c.—in behalf of the cause. Her sister Mrs. Coburn is its practical home manager. Its great success is due as much or more to her working talent, as to her more widely known sister. These ladies belong to a family of journalists: their brother Mr. Scott was for a long time editor of the *Oregonian*.

The *Standard* is a representative Democratic journal recently started. The *Sunday Welcome* is what its name indicates. Has a good circulation is always welcome to our table. Besides a German paper the Catholics, Episcopalians, Methodists &c.—have each their church journals. So we must admit Portland is well represented by the journalistic profession. Our visit to Portland was among those pleasant experiences of life, we always wish to remember.

Besides old friends, whose acquaintance we renewed we made great numbers of new ones among the liberal enterprising citizens of that busy place. We will only take space to notice a few of those met by us.

Senator Mitchell, the working senator as he is called by his admirers is a man not above medium height, closely built, of very quiet, gentlemanly appearance, yet appearing to possess more reserve force than any man we ever met. The local history of Oregon, as well as his career in the U. S. Senate shows many instances when all this reserved force has been called into action, and he has carried his measures by the strength of his will, yet to the careless observer, he is simply a quiet, unassuming, modest appearing gentleman.

We also attended a joint discussion in Oro Fino Hall between the Hon. Lafayette Lane, the Democratic representative in the U. S. Congress, and a candidate for re-election, and the Hon. Richard Williams the Republican candidate for the same office. A few days after, on the Kalama boat, we met both of these gentlemen. Mr. Lane came to Oregon with his father Gen. Jo. Lane, in 1853, is a lawyer by profession, was admitted to the Bar in 1867. Is an excellent judge of human nature, quick and impulsive; makes up his mind in a moment what an individual is, and whether he can be of use to him. He is a man of strong personal magnetism, has a very wide circle of acquaintances, and his great family influence makes him a natural leader for a large portion of the people of his state. Mr. Williams came to Oregon in 1851, when quite young, is also a lawyer by profession. Was admitted to practice in 1862. Is now stamping the State with Mr. Lane.

He appears to be a cautious, careful man, who would reflect as to the consequences several times before he ventured upon a given measure, or took a man into his confidence; yet he is considered to be a good lawyer, able speaker and representative man. Is as well known throughout the state as Mr. Lane. The contest is admitted to be very close between them.

There are other features we intended to touch but we have exhausted our space. Will treat of them separately hereafter. The fare from Portland to Seattle via Tacoma is boat to Kalama, \$1.00, cars to Tacoma \$6.00 boat to Seattle \$1.00 total \$8.00. Distance 176 miles, 105 by railroad, balance by steamboat. The distance from Tacoma to Seattle being 26 miles. Time from Portland one day.

Our Candidates For Office.

As an act of courtesy we have published for several weeks past the tickets of the Republican and Democratic parties of this county. Some time since we promised to give more or less extended personal or biographical sketches of the different gentlemen named on these tickets. We have so far been pressed by other business that we have not had time for such a work, and now we have not room for much more than barely naming them. But as we do not purpose or desire to influence the election in any particular, it perhaps is as well as it is.

E. C. Ferguson, the Republican candidate for Joint Councilman, is a native of the State of New York, came to California very young, left merchantile business there in 1857 for Frazier River. Then came to the Sound, worked as carpenter and contractor at Steilacoom, building some of the best buildings there. Was interested in the first settlement of this valley in 1859. Came down here in 1860. Has done more to open up this valley and make Snohomish City what it is than any one man. For a long time controlled nearly all official positions in the county. Has held some public office ever since his settlement here. Has been several times a member of the Legislative Assembly, was a member of the last house, and regarded as one of its ablest members. His business is that of dealer in general merchandise. His store is among the largest and best established of any country merchant around the Sound. He is positive and aggressive in character, looks out closely for his own interests, yet with all that is public spirited and progressive, and consults the permanent welfare of the community as closely as he does his own private interests. He is an excellent presiding officer. If elected to the Council would well represent this community and creditably fill the position of presiding officer of the Council.

M. H. Frost his Democratic opponent is equally as representative a man as Mr. Ferguson. He lived at Chicago, Ill., when it was but a small village. Came to the Sound in a very early day, was in a number of public positions, at one time being Collector of Customs at Port Townsend. Messrs. Frost & Fowler settled at Mukilteo, about the same time the first settlers came to the river. For a number of years they did a large business at that place, in general merchandise, fishery &c. but with the growth up the Snohomish river, and other points down Sound, and the establishment of stores there, their business slipped away from them so that Mukilteo now presents a decayed appearance. Mr. Frost, or Esq. Frost as he is familiarly called, has always been looked upon as the Nestor of the Democratic party in this County, and has nearly always held some public office. Has been a member of the legislature, County Com'r. &c., &c. In a political sense many of the Democrats look up to the Esq. with almost filial respect and affection. If elected his actions would probably secure their earnest approbation. He certainly would be a hard worker and earnestly strive to make his influence personally felt. These two candidates have been leaders of rival political and social interests ever since 1860; as judged by their work, Snohomish City represents the qualities of the one, Mukilteo the other.

O. B. Iverson is the Republican and H. W. Light the Democratic candidate for Representative, both are new comers, both we believe lived for a time at Steil-

acoom. Neither are generally known over the whole county. Mr. Light is an old Californian, now lives in this town, has here a great number of old personal friends, who long knew him there, who are working very hard for him, and getting for him a very strong personal support—Are very sanguine they can elect him, independent of party influences.

O. B. Iverson was a soldier during the war, is a lawyer, and a very active worker. Lived for a number of years in Dakota, was a very active and influential member of the legislature there, also Ter. Com. of Emigration for that Territory.

Worked up the matter very successfully, visited Northern Europe in the interests of that Territory. Brought great numbers of Emigrants with him. Since his settlement at the Stillaguamish he has been improving a tide marsh claim and working very actively to bring settlers into the county, and develop material interests. He is a graceful and easy writer, greater worker than talker, if elected would leave a positive influence on the house, by the work he would successfully accomplish, especially on committees and work of that character. His centre of support will be on the Stillaguamish, although he has some strong supporters elsewhere, who knew him in Dakota. Mr. Light's strongest centre of support will be in this precinct. The canvass will be very close between them.

(Concluded next week.)

Snohomish City and its School.

From the Tribune.

EDITOR TRIBUNE: I thought perhaps a few lines from a stranger making a tour of the Sound, would be interesting to your numerous readers, and hence this letter.

Snohomish City is situated on the Snohomish river about twelve miles from its mouth, and contains two dry goods stores, two taverns, two blacksmithshops, one printing office, one saloon, a post office, one shoe shop, a barber shop, a public hall, and thirty dwelling houses, with a resident population of about 150 persons. The chief occupation of the people is logging, which is done extensively and successfully. The intelligence of the people as a whole is superior to that of the people of any other town where I have been on the Sound. They are kindly disposed to each other, and to strangers within their gates, social and cheerful, and men and women of indomitable energy, carrying through to the end every enterprise they undertake. One cannot but admire the pluck and enterprise of this people.

One of the chief features of the progress of the city is the public school, taught by that accomplished lady and teacher, Mrs. L. W. J. Bell, well known to the *Liberator* of Seattle. The school room is as comfortably seated as any I have seen on the coast, and is occupied by 60 pupils. Among the most prominent features of the school are, a most perfect discipline, music, and a literary paper edited by two of the young ladies. My visit to the school was on Friday afternoon, when the paper was read to the school by Miss Lillie Bell and Miss Millie Woods. Its columns were filled with original matter, prose and poetry, which would do credit to a paper of much greater pretensions. The music was participated in by every child in the room, and led by the teacher and her two daughters, whose richly cultivated voices poured forth melodies which sent thrills of joy through every soul in the room. To see all the little ones open their mouths in song, their faces all lit up with cheerfulness and glee, was a sight truly enjoyable. A very interesting exercise was a class of eighteen or twenty girls and boys, reading select pieces in concert. It would be impossible to hear this class read without admiring the skill and energy of the teacher. I do not think I have ever spent two hours so pleasantly in a school room as these two at Snohomish City.

A. M. CORNELIUS.

If the ladies of the period are as just as they are beautiful, they will contribute something toward a monument for King Canute. He was the person who originally ordered the tide-back.

Our best friends are those who keep quiet when somebody is enumerating our virtues.

LOCAL ITEMS.

We learn that the Yakima will go from here to the Swinomish and Skagit to day.

Heavy rains this morning. The Nellie still aground. Every effort is being made to get her afloat.

Mr. Hanford of Seattle arrived in town Thursday via Snoqualmie Falls and Falls City and Stopped at the River Side Hotel.

A large force of carpenters are at work, on the Athenaeum. We hope to have the building far enough along to be used for the festivals during the coming winter.

We were intending to give Win. Stevens a local on opening out his new business, but all the boys have found him out, and taken so many chances already, that we deem it unnecessary.

For several weeks past the Yakima has been hauled up on the ways at Seattle undergoing a thorough overhauling, the first since she was built. She is now about ready to return to this place, and will present an appearance enough better to make up for her overhauling.

The up Sound mail was prepared and placed in the office last week as usual. We expected to send it to Seattle by the Nellie last Tuesday, one day in advance of the time the mail is supposed to leave here under the present arrangements; but the Nellie went up river, and is left high and dry on a sand-bar. Neither the Otter or Fanny Lake came down, and the Zephyr took off no mail, so this week we have two mails in one to go.

While absent from the County, a communication was received from S. D. Reinhart of Whatcom relating to his connection with the Independent party of that county, and setting forth certain grievances alleged to have resulted to his injury and that of his friends, by what he considers misstatements of the Mail. The article is of too personal a nature for our columns—we, know nothing of the facts involved, and it is too late for us to do it justice by an abridgement, so we give this notice for not publishing it.

The steamer Yakima left the ways at Seattle last Monday, proceeded to Gamble and arrived here this morning about 11 o'clock, bringing freight and lumber for different parties. She has been thoroughly overhauled and refitted. Her cabins are now really elegant; and the boat presents a finer appearance generally than she did when first built. Capt. Olney has not degenerated in the least since the boat has been idle, but is the same genial gentleman he always was, and will always be welcome here whether he brings his boat with him or not. Success to the Yakima we say.

Save us from our sympathetic friends! This is the way the editor of the Tolono Herald, a sprightly journal published at Tolono, Ills., goes for us—because we are compelled often times to make ourself generally useful and dip into a great many things, which in larger communities are usually apportioned to separate persons.

Bro. Eldridge Morse, editor and publisher of the Northern Star, makes himself generally useful about the little city of Snohomish, Washington Territory. Besides making his paper one of the best on the Pacific coast, he is deputy auditor of Snohomish county, librarian of the Athenaeum, president and a trustee of the free religious association, secretary and a trustee of the county agricultural society and the Snohomish telegraph company, and an attorney and counsellor at law.

THE COLBY WASHER.—We call the attention of the people of Snohomish Co to an examination of the work performed by the Colby Washer. A simple trial of its work is sufficient to convince anyone of its superiority, in every respect, over all other machines now in use. A. M. Cornelius will show its work, free of charge, to any who may wish to test its merits. This machine is warranted to last three years and give entire satisfaction. Territory for sale.

The man who can not manage himself should not attempt to control others.

A Trip to the Snoqualmie Falls.

The Steamer Nellie left Packard & Jackson's wharf, Capt. Wright commander, with about 25 passengers, and freight for different parties, at 15 minutes to eight o'clock. It was the intention, if possible, to reach Falls City. Every one was in good spirits. The Nellie reached Fiddlers Bluff and steamed through the pass, in just 23 minutes, stemming a very swift current all the way. The time from the wharf to Mr. Stretch's place was one hour, and to Mr. Mathews' place, at the forks, one hour and twenty-six minutes, beating the time of any other boat that ever run up the river. After leaving two passengers, and taking Mr. Mathews aboard, we left the landing at 21 minutes of 10 o'clock. Our next landing was at Radcliff's which we made in 62 minutes; taking on board a passenger and reaching Duvall's at 11 o'clock. Here we landed both freight and passengers. We reached Elwell's at 25 min. of 12 o'clock, landed several passengers and considerable freight, then started on our trip again and landed at Mr. Peets at 8 min. past 12 o'clock. Stopping but a few moments here, we were soon off for Boice's, having freight and passengers for Clark & Wilbur's camp. We reached the Bluff, below the farm of J. Entwistle, the point where the Fanny Lake was compelled to turn back, passed over the rifle without accident, and slid into waters, never traveled by steamboat before, at precisely 15 min. past 2 o'clock. F. Dolan's camp is above this point, and also above the Tolt, which place we reached at half past 2 o'clock. After leaving Dolan's, at 25 min. to 3, we soon entered the slack water, known as the 10 mile bend. We encountered many difficulties, and finally at 5 o'clock reached a rifle and bar, one mile below Falls City, which after repeated efforts, it was found impossible to pass; and, as the river was falling, it would have been extremely hazardous to have done so, even if it was possible. Here we were reluctantly compelled, when in sight of the goal, to tie up for the night. Nearly all hands immediately left for Falls City, and the Falls, the latter distant about five miles.

The running time of the boat from Packard & Jackson's wharf to the point one mile below Falls City, deducting time lost making landings, was exactly 7 hours and 28 minutes.

The next morning, the excursionists having all returned to the boat, at 8 o'clock, she cast off the line and assisted by a drag over the bow, commenced dropping carefully down stream. This was an extremely dangerous undertaking. Yet it would have been made without delay, had it not been for the falling of trees across the river after our ascension. Of that kind of obstruction we encountered, no less than six, from point of departure to Mr. Entwistle's ranche below the Tolt. At Mr. E's farm we took on wood, and procured a generous donation of fresh butter, milk &c. Mr. E. also gave a supply of fuel. From there, without serious interruption we reached Elwell's from whom we procured all the fuel we would need until we reached town. Notwithstanding all the many delays and difficulties, the many points, sharp bends, hidden sunken snags, leaning trees and shoals and sand bars, we reached the straight shoot below the forks, with only a broken rail and the loss of one rudder. Let it be remembered, that in less than twelve hours after our passage up stream on our way down, we encountered no less than six trees, that had fallen into the river since we passed up; two of which we were compelled to cut out before we dared attempt to pass down. With great caution, and great anxiety, not only felt by the passengers, but doubly so by her Capt. and Mr. Stretch, one of her owners, we made all the landings, and reached within five miles of town, when, owing to a loss of one of her rudders, and to the dimness of coming night, we grounded on a sand bar, forced on to it by a full head of steam and a ten knot current, and could not possibly get her afloat in the darkness, with such a current as we had pressing her on to the bar. Every one lent a willing hand to try and get her off. Without blocks and suitable lines it was impossible,

We hailed a rancherie of siwashes near the scene of the mishap, procured canoes and all except her officers and men reached town at a quarter of six o'clock, having accomplished something seldom if ever done before, come from the Falls to town in less than one day. Hopes are entertained of being able to get her speedily afloat. Apparatus and men have already gone to try and get her off the bar. The Nellie's trip has demonstrated one thing. Vessels of her draft, cannot, until money is expended in improving the river, navigate the upper Snoqualmie. From town to F. Dolan's, it is all right. But we must have a light draft vessel from Snohomish up. Who will build it?

The Veteran Battalion.

Not long after Custer's massacre we were called upon to define our position in reference to that sad event, as well as to take a position representative of our soldier friends on the northwest coast. Our readers doubtless remember what we wrote in regard to the Sioux war, as well as our proposals for organizing a Veteran Battalion to take the field, if need be, against the Sioux, as well as to try to organize militia companies at different points around the Sound. We have taken such preliminary steps, so we expect several companies will be organized this winter and next summer; while we took such necessary steps towards organizing a veteran battalion that the organization could be completed in a very short time, should their services become necessary at any future time. We have received many words of endorsement and support from old veterans whom we knew in days gone by. We print the following as a sample of the way men who know what service means view the matter.

FORT WRANGLE, ALASKA, September 15, 1876.

Friend Morse:—A special mail was received this morning, per steamer Grappler from Victoria, and I was fortunate enough to receive the STAR of Aug. 12, and have just read your article—"How shall we represent our old comrades in arms." And truly all the soldier element of my nature swells big within me, as I fully appreciate the merits of your proposition. I hope with all my heart that such procedure will not be necessary. But should a veteran command, such as you contemplate, be organized, it would be my highest ambition to answer the "roll-call" as one of you.

It is terribly tedious, this living where mail communication is had so seldom. If it is possible to send the STAR via Victoria B. C., I should stand a chance to receive them somewhat earlier than by the usual round of Portland or Port Townsend, I shall look anxiously for my papers after this.

I enclose a slip with the "data" called for from parties who are willing to take the consequences of a campaign. And I want it to be distinctly known "I will be no fault of mine if I am not engaged—provided the Sioux war lasts as long as we fear it may.

Josiah S. Brown, aged 31 years. Enlisted in Co. A 7th Maine Vol. Infy., Aug. 21, 1861. Consolidated and discharged from Co. D, 1st Me. Vet. Vol. Inf., June 28, 1875. 2d Lieutenant. Twice wounded.

Enlisted in Co. B, Engineer Battalion U. S. A, Nov. 6, 1865. Transferred and discharged from Co. D, Eng. Batt., Nov. 6, 1868. Corporal.

Enlisted in Co. B, 21st U. S. Infantry, Nov 15, 1870. Discharged Nov. 15, 1875 1st Sergeant. Once wounded.

Enlisted as Commissary Sergeant U. S. A. Nov. 27, 1875.

Was engaged in 30 battles and skirmishes. Served through the Modoc war. Unmarried.

Post office address, Fort Wrangle, Alaska.

I must close this hurriedly, in order to send it by return of the Grappler.

Believe me to be as ever your old friend and comrade,

J. S. Brown, Com. Sgt. U. S. A.

Dean Swift has found an imitator. An advocate of Colmar has left 100,000f. to the local madhouse. "I got this money," said the candid lawyer in his will, "out of those who pass their lives in litigation; in bequeathing it for the use of lunatics I only make restitution."

Notice to School Clerks.

The school law of Washington Territory contains the following provision: "It shall be the duty of the clerk to furnish the county superintendent within ten days after the first Friday in November of each year, a report containing the number, names and ages of all persons in his district over four and under twenty-one years of age, how long a school has been kept by a qualified teacher during the past year, what school books are principally used, what proportion of the scholars in the district have attended school, and the amount of money paid to teachers or otherwise expended."

I now officially request all school clerks of the different districts of Snohomish county to comply with the above statute, and forward reports to me at Snohomish City at the proper time.

A. C. FOLSOM, Sup. Pub. Schools for Snohomish Co.

TAX NOTICE.

The tax payers of School District No. 2 Snohomish County, W. T., are hereby notified that the Special School Tax Roll of said District, for the year 1876, is now in my hands for collection. All parties named in said Tax Roll are requested to call at my office, at my residence, within ten days from the date of this Notice, and pay their taxes and save costs.

GEORGE ALLEN, Clerk.

Now is the time to subscribe for THE WEST SHORE

just entering its second year. It is ENLARGED AND IMPROVED, and worthy the patronage of every well-wisher of the Pacific Northwest. It is

Beautifully Illustrated by the leading artists on the Coast. Some of The Ablest Writers in the Pacific Northwest contribute to its columns. As a

Family Journal,

it stands at the head of Pacific Coast publications. As a paper to SEND TO FRIENDS abroad, it has no equal. A single number will give them a better idea of Oregon and Washington Territory than a year's numbers of any other paper. Subscription price,

\$1.50 Per Year, including postage. Sample number, 20 cents. Address the publisher,

L. SAMUEL, P. O. Box 3, Portland, Ogn. Remittances can be made by registered letter or by order on any part of the Portland Business Houses. vl n:34 2m.

THE PACIFIC TRIBUNE! DAILY AND WEEKLY. Seattle, w. T.

The Daily is the oldest, largest and best in the Territory. The Weekly, now in its sixteenth year of publication, contains more reading matter than any of its Territorial contemporaries. The contents of both will include the fullest home news, editorial matter, the latest telegrams from abroad, correspondence, interesting miscellany, &c.

TERMS: Daily per annum, \$10; Weekly, \$3. Advertising desired, and inserted on reasonable terms. Address THOS. W. PROSCH, Publisher. vl n4.

Cosmopolitan SALOON!

Opposite NORTHERN STAR Building.

Snohomish City, Wash. Ter.

The bar supplied with first-class WINES, LIQUORS, & CIGARS.

ALSO NOBLE WHISKY!

Try It. W. B. Stevens, Proprietor. vl n:43

SNOHOMISH CITY MARKET REPORT.

Table with 2 columns: Item and Price. Includes Milk Cows, Work Oxen, Beefcattle, Horses, Sheep, Hogs, and various Groceries and Provisions like Bacon, Pork, Chickens, Eggs, Flour, Wheat, Butter, Hides, Potatoes, Oats, Ground Barley, Hay, Beans, Sugars, Syrup, Dried Apples, Nails, Course salt, Tobacco, Coal Oil, Cabotage, Turnips, Apples, Wood, Shingles, Ship Knives, Logs, Hewed Timber.

Announcement.

The subscriber herewith announces himself to the voters of Whatcom County as a candidate for representative to the Legislature at the election in November next.

N. W. LAKEMAN.

SAN FRANCISCO GRAIN MARKET.

Table with 2 columns: Item and Price. Includes WHEAT, new, choice old milling, BARLEY, new, choice old brewing, OATS, new crop, RYE, fresh at, BUCKWHEAT, Hops, Wash. Terr'y, GROUND BARLEY, HAY.

TAX NOTICE.

The tax payers of School District No. 1, Snohomish County, W. T., are hereby notified that the Special School Tax Roll of said District for the year 1876, is now in my hands for collection. All parties named in said Tax Roll are requested to call at my office in Snohomish City, within ten days from the date of this Notice, and pay their taxes and save costs.

Snohomish City, Sept. 25, 1876. E. C. FERGUSON, Clerk.

For Sale.

160 acres of good land lying near the mouth of the Skykomish River, with 15 acres cleared and 75 bearing fruit trees, for sale at a bargain. For further particulars enquire of

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

TAKE NOTICE.

That the tax roll of Snohomish county, Washington Territory, are now in my hands, and I am now ready to receive taxes thereon. All parties not paying before the first of January 1877, will have to pay 10 per cent additional thereon.

T. F. MARKS, Treasurer.

Legal Notice.

In the District Court of Snohomish County, Washington Territory, In Equity. AUGUSTA A. DRAKE, Plaintiff, vs. JACOB H. DRAKE, Defendant.

Complaint filed in the office of the Clerk of said District Court. THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA send Greeting: To JACOB H. DRAKE, Defendant: You are hereby required to appear in an action brought against you by the above named plaintiff, in the District Court of said County, holding terms at Snohomish City, in the county of Snohomish, and to answer the complaint filed therein, within twenty days (exclusive of the day of service) after the service on you of this summons, or if served out of said county, but in the Third Judicial District of said Territory, within thirty days, otherwise within sixty days, or judgment by default will be taken against you, according to the prayer of said complaint.

The said action is brought to obtain a decree of divorce, the custody of the minor children of the Plaintiff and for costs and disbursements in this action. For abandonment and desertion.

And you are hereby notified, that if you fail to appear and answer the said complaint as above required, the said plaintiff will enter default against you.

Witness the Hon. J. R. Lewis, Judge of said Court, and the seal thereof, this 29th day of August A. D. 1876.

A. GREGORY, Clerk. n:36 6w.

Legal Notice.

Territory of Washington, County of Snohomish. In Justice's Court before H. OLIVER, Justice of the Peace. To SHAS HODGEN. You are hereby notified that James Hatt has filed a claim against you in said court which will come on be heard at my office in Centerville, in Snohomish county, W. T., on the eighteenth day of November, A. D. 1876, at the hour of one o'clock P. 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 a failure to pay him a certain demand amounting to sixteen dollars and twenty-nine cents for provisions sold you as per book account. Complaint filed Sept. 29, 1876.

H. OLIVER, Justice of the Peace. 4:4

**Mr. Lick's History.**

From a pamphlet, "First Steamship Pioneers," we take the following:

James Lick has been among the most noteworthy of all our earlier pioneers. Naturally modest and reticent to the last degree, nearly all the acts of his eventful life have remained unnoticed until recently. We first find him in the interior of Pennsylvania, a young married man, quietly pursuing a course of operations evincing great enterprise in their planning, untiring energy in their executions, and promising great advantages in their results. We next find him in the pampas of Brazil and Buenos Ayres, with his thousands of horses and cattle, in the capacity of a great proprietor, from whom the Governments of those countries derived their supplies for the cavalry and their commissariat. Again we find him on the other side of the continent, operating in the commercial metropolis of Chile and Peru; everywhere, and at all times, so quiet and so unobtrusive, that none save those with whom he had transactions in business, and those who observed the external improvements wrought by his enterprises, would be aware of his existence. His mode, in all departments of life, has never been in rut, but *sui generis*. In Valparaiso he was not only doing new things, but doing them in his own way. And, strange as it may seem in such a quiet man, he was always reaching into enterprises in advance of others, "taking time by the forelock." When the news of the gold discovery in California reached Valparaiso, he was in business that would have taken an ordinary man a series of months, at least, to so close up that he could leave it with any sort of consistency; yet he put doubloons enough in his trunk to make \$20,000, besides the expenses of the trip, entrusted his business to a confidential friend and stepped on board the first vessel bound for San Francisco. Arriving here he found exactly what his sagacious mind had predicted from the moment that the golden news reached him, viz.: a splendid opportunity to invest in real estate. He scanned the situation, foresaw the growth of the town, selected his "corner lots" with great good judgment, and invested his money. The property he then purchased with \$20,000 is perhaps today worth many millions. In the first few years he built sparingly and with care; afterward, liberally and magnificently. In 1853, John B. Weller, U. S. Senator from California, said, in his place, "I would not give six bits for all the agricultural lands in California." At that very time, Mr. Lick was preparing the foundations for a flouring mill in Santa Clara county, which, with its massive foundations, fine burr-stones and interior finishings of solid mahogany, had, before it was completed, cost him half a million of dollars. This done, he took fifty acres of adjoining land, reduced its surface to a split level, and set, by the square and compass, with his own hands, the whole with the choicest varieties of pear trees. These operations, and numerous others, proved very remunerative. He subsequently erected the magnificent hotel in this city which bears his name. Recently his acts have placed him in the front rank of philanthropists of this or any country. He gave to the Society of California Pioneers the lot on Montgomery street on which Pioneer Hall stands.

Mr. Lick has been for many months in poor health, but has devoted all his attention to the arrangement of plans for the disposal of his wealth in a manner to secure the greatest amount of good to the coming generations of his fellow men. Looking from his sick chamber upon the generations of the rising future, we almost hear him say:

"Commend me to them; And tell them that, to ease them of their griefs, Their fears of hostile strokes, their aches, their losses, Their pangs of love; with other incident throes That nature's fragile vessel doth sustain In life's uncertain voyage, I will some kindness do them."—*Alta Californian*.

It has been observed by frequenters of watering places that the female swimmer never learns to use her other limbs as she does her arms. This fact should be considered by the strong minded sisterhood as natural proof that lovely woman's mission is to embrace and not to kick.

# NEW STORE

For the Exclusive Sale of

## BOOTS AND SHOES!

The largest and best selected stock North of San Francisco!

Have personally superintended the manufacture of our splendid stock. Shall keep an extensive stock of goods of the BEST EASTERN MAKE.

Boots specially made for Loggers and Farmers, from the Celebrated house of

### Buckingham & Hecht

of San Francisco.

All goods warranted, and sold at San Francisco prices,

Keach's Building, Occidental square, Seattle, W. T.

ELLIOT M. BEST & CO.

v1:41

## JACKSON & CO. ICE CREAM AND

DEALERS IN

General Merchandise.

ALWAYS ON HAND.

Choicest Brands

OF

Flour, Feed, Sugar, Tobacco,

& CIGARS, &c. &c.

LOWELL, W. T.

v1:44

## SHIP SPARS!

Spars of every description will be

furnished by THE

undersigned at his place of business, Lowell, SNOHOMISH CO., W. T.

In Any Quantity Desired.

Address

E. D. SMITH, LOWELL, SNOHOMISH CO., W. T.

## BLACKSMITH!

THE UNDERSIGNED HAVING

OPENED A

New Blacksmith Shop,

AT

Snohomish City,

Washington Territory,

IS READY TO DO

ALL KINDS OF LOGGERS AND

FARMERS WORK IN HIS LINE.

WITH NEATNESS AND

Dispatch.

SHOP IS BACK OF MARK'S SALOON.

Call and see my work.

L. HANSEN.

v1:43

## STRAWBERRIES

In their Season!

AT THE

### PUGET SOUND

Confectionery Saloon

Front Street, Seattle.

Customers will find at this place all the delicacies of the season, the finest Java Coffee, the best Tea and Chocolate; also

## HAM AND EGGS

and other Eatables.

## Fresh Made CANDIES,

And an Assortment of

## FINE CAKES

Constantly on hand. Wedding Cakes made to order on the shortest notice. Ball Suppers and Parties supplied.

## Hall & Paulson

Manufacturers of and Dealers in

Furniture, Bedding,

Window Curtains,

Picture Frames,

Windows, Doors,

and blinds.

Seattle, W. T.

v1:4

## SALOON,

T. F. MARKS

PROPRIETOR.

SNOHOMISH CITY, W. T.

The best of wines, liquors and cigars. always on hand at THE OLD STAND.

v1:10

E. SHONE.

K. SHONE

## RIVER SIDE HOTEL!

SNOHOMISH CITY, WASHINGTON TERRITORY,

Shone Brothers

Having recently leased this convenient and well known Hotel

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

## First Class Hotel.

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

FIRST QUALITY OF WINES, LIQUORS AND CIGARS ALWAYS ON HAND

Every attention will be shown for the convenience of the patrons of

This House.

v1:5

## HARDWARE!

wholesale & Retail.

MECHANICS' TOOLS  
OUR SPECIALTY.  
FARMING  
Implements,  
LOGGERS' TOOLS  
&c. &c. &c.

CIRCULAR SAWS  
and  
MACHINERY OF  
All Kinds Fur-  
NISHED TO ORDER at  
Factory Prices

Patent Ground Thin Back Cross-Cut Saws.

Country Orders  
Promptly Filled.

Wusthoff & Wald,  
P. O. Box 52,  
Seattle, W. T.

## GREAT CUT DOWN IN PRICES!

AT  
Jamieson's Jewelry Emporium  
Seattle, W. T.

### Watches & Jewelry at Cost.

Best Waltham Watch, 2 oz. case,	\$20.	(Regular price \$30.)
" " " 3 " "	27.50.	" " 35.
" " " 4 " "	30.	" " 40.
" " " 6 " "	35.	" " 50.

Everything Else in Proportion

JAMIESON'S JEWELRY EMPORIUM!

## D. E. GAGE,

Dealer In

GENERAL MERCHANDISE,

Skagit City, W. T.

Keeps constantly on hand a good assortment of

Dry Goods, Groceries, Hardware, Crockery, Boots and shoes,

NOTIONS, &c.

The highest price paid for country produce, hingles, Furs

&c. IN EXCHANGE FOR GOODS.

v1:11

**Talleyrand's Opinion of Hamilton.**

Talleyrand, the great French diplomatist, visited this country in 1749. He made the acquaintance of our distinguished statesmen, and the one who made the strongest impression upon him was Alexander Hamilton. Talking with Mr. George Ticknor, of Boston, in 1819, Talleyrand said that he had known nearly all the marked men of his time, but that he had never known one in the whole equal to Hamilton. Mr. Ticknor, as much gratified as he was surprised at the compliment to his countryman, modestly suggested that the great commanders and statesmen of Europe had dealt with larger masses and wider interests than Hamilton had. "But, monseur," Talleyrand instantly replied, "Hamilton thoroughly understood Europe."

Subsequently, when ambassador to England in 1832, Talleyrand said to Lord Holland that of all the distinguished men he had met with, the three most powerful intellects were Napoleon, Chas. James Fox, and Alexander Hamilton.

But what most excited Talleyrand's wonder was that Hamilton, having been secretary of the treasury, should be poor. "I have beheld one of the wonders of the world," said the Frenchman. "I have seen a man who has made the fortune of a nation laboring all night to support his family."

Talleyrand had occasion to pass Hamilton's law office late at night and early in the morning, and each time saw the lamp of the hard-working lawyer burning. Belonging to a school of statesmen which believed that the great officials should be well paid for their patriotism, and ought not to be scrupulous as to the mode of payment, Talleyrand was naturally astonished that the man who had controlled the finances of a nation should be so poor as to be obliged to work hard to support his family.

Hamilton was so poor at his death that his property was not sufficient to pay his debts. They were paid by several of his friends.

**Resolutions of Respect.**

The following well-merited resolutions of respect to Major Edmund Mallet, recently appointed Indian agent at Tulalip, W. T. were passed by the Carroll Institute of Washington City at its meeting on the 21st ult. We clip them from the Baltimore *Mirror*, and from a brief but pleasant acquaintance with Major Mallet we fully endorse the sentiments contained therein:

Whereas, our late associate, Major Edmund Mallet, has, by faithful and scrupulous performance of his duty in the service of the Government, merited and received promotion to a higher and more responsible trust; and, whereas, during his sojourn in this city he has gained the esteem, nay, the highest admiration, of his fellow-citizens by honest and right, embodying in himself all the characteristics of a Christian gentleman, "without fear and without reproach," and whereas, he has won the regard of his fellow-Catholics by being always foremost in the works of christian charity, the exposure by pen and tongue of bigotry and error, and the elucidation of truth; and whereas, he has more especially endeared himself to his brother-members of this association by the energy and zeal with which he has ever sought from its organization to effectuate its noble aims of instruction to the young, intellectual advancement, the dissemination of the principles of our holy religion, and the crushing of error; therefore,

*Resolved.* That in his deeply-regretted departure from this community the catholic church has suffered the loss of an indefatigable worker in its cause, and we, the members of the Carroll Institute, an officer distinguished by all the endowments going to make up the perfect man.

*Resolved.* That while we congratulate our late associate on the cause of his departure, we hereby express for that departure deep regret, and hereby extend to him our best wishes in his new sphere of life, firmly believing in his ability to adorn and exalt an office too often prostituted to the basest ends.—*Catholic Sentinel.*

Hell Gate is open. Walk in?  
The nation's tear—frontier.

**W. H. Pumphrey,**

SEATTLE, W. T.

**BOOKSELLER & STATIONER.**

Always keep large stock of everything

usually kept in a first class

**BOOK STORE.**

**Pianos & Organs,**

SOLD ON THE

**Installment Plan.**

EASTERN

**News Papers**

AND

**Magazines**

furnished at Publishers prices in coin.

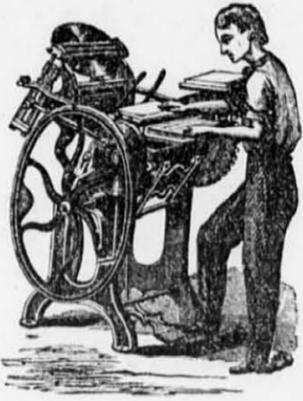
Cash strictly in advance.

v1n1

**NORTHERN STAR**

**JOB OFFICE.**

**Snohomish City, W. T.**



A GOOD ASSORTMENT

OF

Business and Legal Blanks on

HAND.

All kinds of job work

IN THE

BEST STYLE AT REASONABLE

PRICES.

**Ladies' Visiting Cards**

**A SPECIALTY.**

**CUSTOM MADE**

Boots and shoes.

Manufactured and Sold

wholesale and Retail

BY

**BENJ. VINCENT**

Main st., Olympia, W. T.

Latest styles Boots and shoes made to order. All work warranted and satisfaction guaranteed.

Also agent for the celebrated

**NEW WEED**

**"Family Favorite" SEWING MACHINE.**

Why is it the Best?

IT IS THE MOST SIMPLE, DURABLE, PERFECT.

It runs easy and quiet, Has no cams for shuttle motion, Has no springs to get out of order, The needle is set correctly without screw-driver, or tool of any kind, It can be cleaned or oiled without lifting from the table; and the best thing of all, It has Perfect Self Adjustable Tensions, Call and examine this Machine before buying elsewhere. BENJ. VINCENT. v1n8.6m.

**NORTH PACIFIC**

**MUTUAL LIFE ASSOCIATION.**

Portland, Oregon,

INCORPORATED 1874,

CAPITAL \$100,000 00 Gold

Coin Basis.

**DIRECTORS.**

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WM. WADHAMS, J. W. BRAZEE,

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LIVE ACTIVE AGENTS

**Wanted.**

Apply to

J. H. Munson,

Supt't Agencies, Olympia,

Washington Territory. v1n22

**DOLLY VARDEN SALOON**

FRONT STREET, NEAR THE PAVILION

SEATTLE, W. T.

**At the DOLLY VARDEN**  
WINES, LIQUORS, BEER AND CIGARS,

Of the BEST QUALITY, will always be served to our customers.

**CUTTER'S OLD BOURBON WHISKEY**

AND THE BEST CIGARS IN SEATTLE,  
Are the specialties at this house.

**SMITH & JEWETT.**  
Proprietors.

v1:4

M. W. PACKARD,

D. B. JACKSON

**PACKARD & JACKSON,**

DEALERS IN

**DRY GOODS,**

**CLOTHING, HATS, & CAPS, CROCKERY**  
**BOOTS & SHOES,**

Groceries and PROVISIONS, TOBACCO and Cigar

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

Market.

**A NEW INVOICE OF**

JEWELRY, WATCHES and CHAINS; WARRANTED PURE MATERIALS

and as cheap as can be purchased anywhere in the Territory.

**BUTTER, EGGS, HAY, HIDES,**

**SHINGLES, SHIP KNEES and LOGS**

Taken in Exchange for Merchandise.

v1n1

**NEW BOOK & STATIONERY STORE.**

**JOHN L. JAMIESON,**

NEXT DOOR TO SCHWABACKER BRO'S, SEATTLE, W. T.

**School and Miscellaneous Books,**

STATIONERY, CUTLERY—MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS,

CIGARS, TOBACCO and SMOKES MATERIALS.

Subscriptions solicited for all San Francisco and Eastern Papers and Periodicals.

All orders will receive prompt attention.

v1 n3

**SNOHOMISH EXCHANGE,**

**SNOHOMISH CITY, W. T.**

THIS HOTEL

Is the Best in Snohomish County, in every

respect.

**FIRST CLASS BOARD.**

Is always Furnished at Moderate Rates,

THE BAR

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

Also a First-Class BILLIARD TABLE

To Accomodate the Patrons of this House.

1a1v

ISAAC CATHCART, Proprietor.

**Republican Ticket.**

DELEGATE TO CONGRESS.  
ORANGE JACOBS.  
PROSECUTING ATTORNEY.  
W. A. INMAN.  
JOINT COUNCILMAN.  
E. C. FERGUSON.  
REPRESENTATIVE.  
O. B. IVERSON.  
SHERIFF.  
BENJ. STRETCH.  
AUDITOR.  
JOHN SWETT.  
PROBATE JUDGE.  
H. D. MORGAN.  
TREASURER.  
J. D. MORGAN.  
COUNTY COMMISSIONERS.  
J. IRVINE.  
L. H. WITTER.  
M. T. WIGHT.  
SCHOOL SUPERINTENDENT.  
HUGH ROSS.  
CORONER.  
A. C. FOLSOM.

**Democratic Ticket.**

DELEGATE TO CONGRESS.  
J. P. JUDSON.  
PROSECUTING ATTORNEY.  
W. H. WHITE.  
JOINT COUNCILMAN.  
M. H. FROST.  
REPRESENTATIVE.  
H. W. LIGHT.  
SHERIFF.  
H. BLACKMAN.  
AUDITOR.  
J. SWETT.  
PROBATE JUDGE.  
J. N. LOW.  
TREASURER.  
T. P. MARKS.  
COUNTY COMMISSIONERS.  
W. M. WHITFIELD.  
CHAS. HARRIMAN.  
F. H. HANCOCK.  
SCHOOL SUPERINTENDENT.  
J. TOWN.  
COUNTY SURVEYOR.  
J. T. COTTON.  
CORONER.  
A. C. FOLSOM.

**The Whatcom County Ticket.**

FOR DELEGATE TO CONGRESS.  
.....  
FOR PROSECUTING ATTORNEY  
.....  
FOR JOINT COUNCILMAN  
E. C. FERGUSON.  
FOR REPRESENTATIVE  
N. W. LAKEMAN.  
FOR COUNTY COMMISSIONERS  
H. A. SMITH,  
J. F. DWELLY,  
S. CALHOUN.  
FOR AUDITOR  
R. C. WOLVERTON.  
FOR SHERIFF  
S. E. BRACKENS.  
FOR TREASURER  
CHAS. DONOVAN.  
FOR PROBATE JUDGE  
E. D. WINSLOW.  
FOR SCHOOL SUPERINTENDENT  
MRS. ALMINA GRIFFIN.  
FOR COUNTY SURVEYOR,  
D. WILSON.  
FOR CORONER,  
DANIEL KILCUP.  
FOR WRECKMASTER  
J. H. TAYLOR.

For calling a Convention to frame a State Constitution.

**Proclamation by the Governor.**

I, ELISHA P. FERRY, Governor of the Territory of Washington, do hereby declare that a General Election will be held in said Territory on Tuesday, the seventh day of November, A. D. one thousand eight hundred and seventy-six, at which the following named officers will be elected, viz:

A Delegate to represent said

Territory in the Forty-fifth Congress of the United States.

A Prosecuting Attorney for the First Judicial District.

A Prosecuting Attorney for the Second Judicial District.

A Prosecuting Attorney for the Third Judicial District.

Members of both branches of the Legislative Assembly.

And all County and Precinct officers provided for by the laws of said Territory.

The electors will also vote "For" or "Against" calling a Convention to form a State Constitution.

IN TESTIMONY WHEREOF, I have hereunto set my hand and caused the Great Seal of the Territory to be affixed.

Done at Olympia, this ninth day of September A. D. one thousand eight hundred and seventy-six, and of the Independence of the United States the one hundredth.

By the Governor.

[L.S.] ELISHA P. FERRY.  
HENRY G. STRUVE.  
*Secretary of the Territory.*

BRITISH COLUMBIA ITEMS.—An arrival from Leech River last evening reports the prospects good. There are rumors of a quartz ledge having been found back of Deception Gulch.

By the arrival of the steamer *Isabel* from Nanaimo we learn that the Wellington Coal Mine caught fire at 3 o'clock on Saturday morning last, and has since that time been burning fiercely. The fire is supposed to have originated from the carelessness of a Chinaman entering a chamber full of foul air with a naked lamp. Strenuous efforts are being made to smother the flames both by building walls to confine them to the locality where they broke out and by forcing steam into the pit to extinguish them. The slope is said to have "caved" in several places and also to be burning, but it is impossible to state to what extent. Upwards of two hundred men are working night and day. It is expected that the fire is now or will shortly be under control. The loss however to the proprietors will, we regret to learn, be heavy. Fortunately no lives were lost and no accidents have thus far occurred.—*British Colonist.*

ANOTHER PIONEER GONE.—Yesterday morning Edwin T. Dodge, one of the foremost farmers of the Swinomish country, died at the Occidental Hotel in this city of bronchitis, with which he had long been ailing. The deceased was an early pioneer on this coast, having come to California in Col. Stevenson's regiment in the year 1846, in one company of which he was orderly sergeant, where he gained for himself the respect of his comrades for his good conduct and bravery. Subsequent to the discovery of gold and the admission of California as a State, he was for a long time engaged on the police force in Marysville, and while so engaged took a conspicuous part in the arrests of Tom Bell's and Joaquin Murratt's bands of highwaymen, who for a long time were a terror to the people of that State. In 1858 he went from California to British Columbia where he was for several years engaged in a large and lucrative business. Leaving there in 1864, he located in this Territory on the Swinomish Flats, or rather on the flats at the mouth of the Skagit river, where he opened up a fine and extensive farm on which his family, consisting of a wife and two children, now are. Capt. Dodge was a kind husband and father, an upright business man and highly esteemed by a wide acquaintanceship. His remains will be taken to his family residence for burial on the place.—*Intelligencer.*

W. A. JENNINGS,

WHOLESALE AND

RETAIL DEALER IN

- GROCERIES,
- PROVISIONS,
- HARDWARE,
- TEAS,
- TOBACCOES,
- CIGARS,
- MANILLA CORDAGE,

Commercial St., Seattle.

W. A. JENNINGS,

DEALER IN

FOREIGN AND

DOMESTIC LIQUORS,

CALIFORNIA &

IMPORTED WINES.

W. A. JENNINGS,

Agent

For Averill Paints

Mixed ready

FOR USE.

PARTIES

Going to

SEATTLE.

Would do well to call

And Examine Stock of

W. A. JENNINGS,

before purchasing

Elsewhere.

v1:35.

**BEAN & WHITE**

Dealers In

GROCERIES & PROVISIONS.

The Cheapest Groceries in the Market,

AN EXCELLENT STOCK OF TOBACCO'S, ALSO THE FINEST DRIED FRUITS FOUND ON THE SOUND.

Jobbing trade from Country Dealer solicited.

School Books & Stationery a Specialty.

The Largest and Best Stock of the same in the Territory!

SPECIAL RATES FOR LOCAL DEALERS.

SEATTLE, - - - - - W. T.  
v1:32.

Wm. DODD.

JOHN E. PUGIL.

**CENTRAL HOTEL.**

Situated at the head of Union Wharf.

Port Townsend - - - - - W. T.

This new and elegant hotel contains 30 rooms, possessing all the appointments of a

FIRST-CLASS HOTEL.

Its bar is supplied with the best of WINES, LIQUORS and CIGARS. There is a first class Billiard Table and Reading Room in the Hotel. Nothing will be left undone to make this Hotel second to none in the Territory.

DODD & PUGH.

v1:35

**JOHN H. HILTON, BUTCHER.**

Market on Union Avenue, East wing of Blue Eagle Building, SNOHOMISH CITY, W. T.

Will endeavor to supply the community with the best quality of

FRESH MEATS.

All orders left in my absence will be promptly attended to.

Logging Camps Supplied.

v1:30

**The Olympia Transcript.**

PUBLISHED EVERY SATURDAY MORNING.  
Price of Subscription: One copy for one year, in advance, \$3; for six months, \$1.50; single copies 10 cents.  
E. T. GUNN,  
Editor and Proprietor.

WALE and CATCHING. DESIGNERS & ARCHITECTS,

Carpenters, Contractors and BOAT BUILDERS.

All work entrusted to their care will be done with NEATNESS and DISPATCH.

CHARGES TO SUIT THE TIMES. Place of business at the old BLUE EAGLE BUILDING, Union Avenue, SNOHOMISH CITY, v1:1

**E. C. FERGUSON,**

Dealer in

GENERAL MERCHANDISE.

Snohomish City, W. T.

HAS ON HAND A LARGE AND WELL ASSORTED STOCK OF GOODS,

CONSISTING IN PART OF

Dry Goods, Groceries & Provisions,

HARDWARE and CUTLERY, BOOTS and SHOES,

CLOTHING, HATS & CAPS, YANKEE NOTIONS, CORDA

Crockery & Glassware,

Paints & Oils,

Stationery, Wines, Liquors, &c.,

ALSO

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

Give Me a Call

SNOHOMISH CITY, W. T. January 1, 1876

v1:1