

Carrier

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The Northern Star.

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ELDRIDGE MORSE, Lawyer; SNOHOMISH.

Dr. A. C. FOLSOM, Physician and Surgeon. Office in NORTHERN STAR building, upstairs.

DENTISTRY. Dr. J. C. GRASSE, DENTIST. SEATTLE, W. T. Office in Stone & Burnett's new building on Commercial street. All work warranted. 1:8

William R. Andrews, Attorney at Law. Office: BUTLER'S BUILDING, Opposite Occidental. SEATTLE, W. T. v13

GEORGE MCCONAHA, C. H. HANFORD. McCONAHA & HANFORD, ATTORNEYS AT LAW, Seattle, W. T. Office on the upper floor of the Seattle Market building. v120

I. M. HALL, LAWYER, Seattle, W. T. Practices in the Courts of Washington Territory. v14

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

IRVING BALLARD, WM. A. INMAN. BALLARD & INMAN Attorneys at Law, Solicitors in Chancery and Proctors in Admiralty. SEATTLE, - - - W. T.

WILL PAY PROMPT ATTENTION to all business entrusted to us. v13

McNAUGHT and LEARY, Attorneys and Counsellors at-Law, PRACTICE IN COURTS OF RECORD. AGENTS FOR PHOENIX, HOME, NORTH BRITISH and MERCHANTILE FIRE INSURANCE COMPANIES.

Money Loned, Real Estate bought and sold, Collections made, Conveyancing, &c. &c. SEATTLE, W. T. JAMES McNAUGHT, JOHN LEARY v1 n1

W. M. TIRTLOT, Lawyer, Notary Public and Conveyancer. Snohomish City, W. T. v1:35

TELEGRAPHIC.

SHASTA, Oct. 24.—The Shasta and Weaverville stage was coming down the mountain, thirteen miles from this city, this afternoon, a highwayman suddenly jumped from behind a bush, covering Wells, Fargo & Co's messenger, John McNemer, with a shotgun before he could offer any resistance, and demanded the treasure box, which was handed over to him. The robber then started for the bush with his booty, after ordering the driver to drive on. As soon as they were out of sight of the robber, McNemer jumped from the stage, ran back, got on the robber's track, and followed him a short distance to where he found him taking the treasure from the box, which he had already broken open with a pick. McNemer fired at him, knocking him over. He jumped up and ran a short distance, when McNemer gave him the contents of the other barrel, killing him instantly. All the treasure was recovered by McNemer and brought safely here. He left the dead robber at Tower's house, where Coroner Hartman has gone to hold an inquest.

VICTORIA, Nov. 1.—The river steamer Beaver, from Wrangle, with thirty-two passengers and a small amount of gold dust, arrived yesterday, and the steamer Isabel, also from Wrangle, with about 175 passengers and a large amount of treasure, arrived early in the morning. The news from the mines is good. The finding of hill diggings on Thibert creek are confirmed, and supposed to be very rich. Diggings are also reported on Tarcon river by one of the prospecting parties, but the extent and locality are not known.

The parties surveying the Frazer river canyons are expected to arrive in Victoria on Saturday next.

Five or six men are reported at work on Deception Gulch, taking out light pay.

A Chinese company abandoned ground that paid fifty cents to the hand, and came into town.

SAN FRANCISCO, Nov. 1.—Last night the Hayes Invincibles reconsidered their determination not to hold another parade before election, and determined to turn out in a grand torch light procession, on next Monday night, voluntary contributions being made to defray the expenses.

The Democrats will have their final street display on Saturday night. After correspondence between committees of both parties, with a view of avoiding any interference with each other, great preparations have been made for the event, and it is expected there will be ten thousand torches in the lines.

The Chronicle this morning prints an interview with one of the attorneys for the trustees of the Lick estate, relative to the recent application of John H. Lick, for the letters of administration on his late father's estate. The attorney said the proceeding was perfectly right and proper, as Lick was the only person entitled to letters on his father's estate, that the granting of letters might be contested, but he thought it hardly probable, and said that the only fight the plaintiff could make would be that his father was insane when he made the deed, and it was hardly within the limits of a probability that this could be proven, as for 30 years it had been Mr. Lick's

avowed purpose to dispose of his property as he finally did. The trustees will combat to the bitter end any attempt to dispossess beneficiaries by deed of trusts of their dues, and unless Mr. Lick proposes some compromise which the trustees can honorably accept, a great deal of litigation will undoubtedly ensue. Mr. Krebs, nephew of James Lick, speaking for John H. Lick, said the petition for letters meant fight. There might be some of Mr. Lick's estate, which is not covered by the deed of trust, in which case, young Mr. Lick will of course obtain it.

SAN FRANCISCO, Oct. 28.—The small-pox epidemic, Dr. Meares says, is dying out. The disease now attacks those who are brought into direct contact with it, and the circle of the contagion is becoming daily smaller. The total number of cases reported up to the present has been 1,010, and the total number of deaths 284. This week 86 cases and 12 deaths are reported.

The British ship Rydal Hall, which went ashore near Pigeon Point about ten days ago, has broken up; nothing saved. A court of inquiry was suspended her commander for twelve months.

The steamer Fidelity is fast breaking up at Cuffey's Cove, under the influence of the present southeaster. A portion of the cargo has been saved by the steamer San Vincente.

OMAHA, Oct. 31.—A hundred Sioux left Sydney (Neb.) to-day, en route for the Indian Territory on a tour of inspection. They will pass through here to-morrow.

PHILADELPHIA, Oct. 31.—Admissions yesterday, 80,000; to-day, 82,000.

CHICAGO, Oct. 31.—The Moody and Sankey meetings are having great success, and hundreds of conversions are reported since last Sunday.

The Tribune's Washington dispatch says Gen. Sherman denies that the War Department has reports from General Ruger that there are unnecessary troops in South Carolina. Gen. Sherman expresses great confidence in the discretion of Ruger, who he says will do nothing to provoke bad blood. The army is in the South not to protect one class more than another, but to enforce obedience and respect to law, suppress violence, allow every man to vote, and will only interfere when a breach of the peace occurs.

Within the last few days detailed reports, received from the Central Committees of the several States, make the Republican Congressional Committee very confident of the election of Hayes and Wheeler. The latest Indiana news shows that the Republicans are very confident of carrying even that State. Old Ben Wade says Ohio will give Hayes 20,000 majority. Reports give excellent grounds for the belief that Connecticut and New Jersey will both go Republican. Every day since the registration has been completed in New York city, the confidence in the Republicans in their ability to carry the State increases.

CHICAGO, Nov. 1.—An official report of a battle between Sitting Bull, Pretty Bear, Bull Eagle, John Jones Arcs, Standing Bear, on Cedar Creek, the general results of which were given in a Bismarck dispatch last night, state the number of Indians known killed is five. The reports conclude: I believe the matter can be closed now by vigorous work; some cavalry is indispensable.

CINCINNATI, Nov. 1.—Powder mills Nos. 3 and 4 near Xima, have just exploded; no particulars yet known.

SALT LAKE, Nov. 1.—Four carriages,

three wagons, one pair of mules, one span of horses, one harness and three cows, the property of Brigham Young, were sold to-day at public auction by the Commissioner to pay the award of the Court in the Ann Eliza case, and brought \$1,185. Further seizure of property will be made.

KANSAS CITY, Nov. 1.—A report reached here to-day of the lynching of two horse thieves, named Fulton and Hundley, in Wyandotte, Kansas, Sunday morning, by a Vigilance Committee, who stated that three more of the gang had been captured and served the same way.

LONDON, Nov. 1.—Dispatches from Belgrade announces that diplomatic officials there state that the Porte has accepted an armistice of two months and ordered the army commanders to suspend hostilities.

A cabinet council has been called for Saturday.

The correspondent of the Daily News with Gen. Tchernyoff's army, telegraphs that journal a description of Sunday's battle and the position of affairs afterwards. The following are extracts: The Turks fought with a dogged persistence and occasionally with brilliant dash, which claim the highest admiration. The Russians fought hard and stoutly, but the Russians had borne the brunt of the fight after fighting for this very position, and as for the Servians, it was not their day. The full weight and significance of the Servian's defeat is not easily estimated, and it is too early to form an opinion of the loss incurred.

The amount of bullion withdrawn from the Bank of England on balance to-day is £36,000.

Boston woollen goods are in demand, and prices are well sustained. California in good demand at 14@15. There is but little shipping in market and transactions are limited in pulled. Little is done in super, and X at 32@39, with some choice lots of Eastern and Maine super at 42@45.

Later dispatches from Rome says Cardinal Antonelli is dangerously ill. Members of the diplomatic body went to the Vatican yesterday to inquire as to his condition.

Dispatches from Rome to the Daily News says Cardinal Antonelli is dying. His Holiness, the Pope, ordered a consultation of physicians, who declared the cardinals case hopeless. His relatives were summoned to his bedside and found him unconscious.

New York, Oct. 30.—Eighteen bank presidents, leading merchants of this city, and capitalists, headed by John J. Astor, addressed Hon. William Evarts, asking his views on the present political issues. Evarts consented to speak Wednesday evening, at Cooper institute. The signers of the address declare the Democratic party is inimical to public credit, dangerous to public peace, and they are against Tilden on financial issues. Their assigned reasons are that the Democratic party is identified with the rebellion and the principles which gave it life. Its advent to power would be a precursor of Southern claims for compensation to such an extent as to jeopardize the solvency of the national treaty, and entail upon tax-payers burdens that could not be borne. The radical change in the policy of the government, which the election of Tilden would imply, would, in their judgment, impair the credit of the government at home and abroad, postpone indefinitely the resumption of specie payments, and endanger in the future our peaceful prosperity. This paper makes a strong impression in financial circles.

A Prophet Without Honor in His Own Country.

A LECTURE DELIVERED BEFORE THE LIBRARY ASSOCIATION OF BURLINGTON, MARCH 13, 1872, BY PHILIP HARVEY, M. D., NOW OF PORTLAND, OREGON.

To prophesy is to teach. All knowledge is derived, ultimately, from the study of the laws of nature; and it follows that he must be the best prophet who best understands these laws.—Physical laws are, as it were, the telescope of the mind's eye, which can penetrate into the deepest night of time, past and to come, and in this consists true prophetic vision. An instinctive desire to penetrate into the occult mysteries of the universe, and to understand the nature and causes of the things we see around us, is implanted in the bosoms of all men who are elevated but a few degrees above imbecility. He who takes no pains to investigate the phenomena with which he is surrounded, must ever remain as a cipher among the busy members of an enlightened community. In accordance with this view, the great question, that which is ever uppermost in an active mind, and the first to start from enquiring lips, is—whence come all the wonders with which the heavens and the earth are filled? What makes the sun to shine, the plant to grow, and each living thing to move after its own kind and manner? On these ever pressing themes the mind of man labors with an untiring zeal, and the press is made to groan with unceasing throes. As their space and scope are boundless, the mind can never be satiated on these topics, and the most enlightened men derive their greatest happiness from the discovery of new truths, which benignant nature makes exhaustless. The first question Virgil makes the hero of his immortal epic propound on meeting the disembodied shade of his father in the Elysian realms is concerning the great first cause of all things. I beg of you to attend to the force and beauty of the answer, and to observe its wonderful coincidence with the last discoveries of science, that it will be the principle object of my address to present for your consideration this evening. In answer of this question of Æneas, Anchises is made to reply:—

"The circling sky, the earth and liquid main, The moon and sunlike stars, a shining train. Through all these limbs diffused, one guardian soul The body moves, and mingles with the whole, Thence spring mankind, and beasts, and things of air, And monsters that the glossy waters bear. Heat is the active force by which things move, The fount of which is in the heavens above."

This, as I have said, is wonderfully in accordance with the teachings of modern philosophy. I will now give you the name and a short sketch of the career of the illustrious man to whom is due the honor of having first pointed at the true and sole great physical cause of all things as they are now understood. I will then endeavor to unfold to you some of the inferences to which this new philosophy leads; new in its details, though of vast antiquity in its foreshadowings; for great minds have frequently, as it were by inspiration, a dim foresight of things far beyond the reach of ordinary intellect.

The name of this great, this illustrious prophet, is a very homely one—it is simply, divested of the title that foreign homage has bestowed upon it—Benjamin Thompson. And who, in the name of wonder, was Benjamin Thompson some of you may say, for I have heard the same question asked before by tolerably well informed people in some things—who was Benjamin Thompson? He was only a poor, very poor New England boy, once, and then a pedagogue, that taught school a hundred years ago in the little village of Rumford, now Concord, in New Hampshire; but for all that, Benjamin Thompson is one of the brightest names in the annals of science of modern times, an honor to his native country, and yet not one in fifty of his countrymen knew anything about him, nor in fact, ever heard of him. It shall be my endeavor to banish this reproach, my friends, as far as you are concerned at least.

Sir Isaac Newton was truly a great man; his discovery of the laws of gravitation is reputed to be the greatest dis-

covery ever made by the mind of man, but the consequences of this discovery are far less important and infinitely less revolutionary in their effects on science at large than is the great discovery of Thompson, that heat is a mere mode of motion, as I shall try to make clearer to you by and by. Newton was led to his discovery by simple and obvious gradations; by reasoning from small things up to great; but Thompson was led by the penetrating power of his genius, and by far seeing observation, to make an enormous stride and connect things that seemingly have no connection; to declare things to be identical that are apparently unlike each other. His discovery was so far in advance of the age in which he lived that it remained almost in abeyance for more than fifty years; but few, even among the leading minds of the world, could comprehend the force and nature of it; and it is only within the last thirty years that it has received the consideration it is entitled to. Then and not till then, the minds of men having ripened sufficiently to understand him, several leaders in the ranks of science in different parts of the world, without their mutual knowledge, and without communication with each other, triumphantly confirmed and established the long neglected discovery of Benjamin Thompson, showing its intimate relations to other truths, and in perfect consistency to all known truths.—Mayer of Heilbrunn, and Helmholtz, of Konigsberg, in Germany; Joule, of Manchester, and Grove, of London, in England; Seguin, in France, and Colding in Denmark, all independently of each other, have within the last thirty years, labored to establish and extend the views of their illustrious predecessor, Thompson.

Benjamin Franklin was also a truly great man, and made a great discovery in science; but the discovery that electricity and the dreadful thunderbolt are identical in their nature, was but trivial in its ulterior effects on knowledge and modes of thought compared to those already brought about, and undoubtedly still to be brought about by the great discovery of Thompson.

Jared Sparks, in a reply, says: "The State of Massachusetts may be justly proud of having given birth to him whom posterity will know under the name of Rumford.—Next to Franklin's, his name is the proudest among those Americans who have gained distinction in the field of science." When this was written the vast scope of Thompson's great discovery was just beginning to be understood by a few leading men of science; and to the minds of most men, eye, even men esteemed as scientific, it was a wild, uncultivated, and almost unknown region.

I shall now proceed to give a brief sketch of the career of him whom I call a "prophet without honor in his own country." Benjamin Thompson was born at Woburn, in Massachusetts, in 1758. His ancestors were among the earliest colonists in the country, and are supposed to have emigrated from England. They appear to have held a respectable rank among their neighbors, though their circumstances, at least more latterly, were very limited, and the only education our hero received was that rudimentary character usually taught in our common schools. At the age of twelve he was apprenticed to a store keeper; but became a school-teacher a few years later, and devoted himself to mechanical and chemical studies with assiduity during his leisure hours. At seventeen he was placed in charge of an academy in the village of Rumford, now Concord, New Hampshire; and at the age of nineteen he married a widow, in good circumstances, by whom he had one daughter. At the outbreak of the revolutionary war he took the side of the colonists against the encroachments of the parent country, and applied for a commission in the continental service which was refused. He seems to have been unjustly suspected of toryism, probably from his reserved and studious habits, and from his society being much courted by the wealthy classes and those in high position; for we are told his conversation was easy, entertaining and instructive, and that there was a grace and charm in his behavior that commended him to the highest circles. But so great was his unpopularity with the excited multitude

of those days, that he was on several occasions mobbed and threatened with a coat of armor and feathers unless he left the country. Under these circumstances he left his native land in disgust, and fled to England, where his commanding talents were soon appreciated, and he took a responsible position under the government, which he held for several years. Thus says his biographer, Sparks: "He was, in truth, lost to the land of his birth before it had taken a place among nations; and she neglected as a son one who might have rendered her worthy service in the field and in the cabinet." In England he enjoyed a liberal salary, received the honor of knighthood, and was admitted to the best society. Indeed the history of his career in Europe is more like romance than sober truth. The charms of his conversation and manners seem to be the "open sesame" to all hearts. His stature was nearly six feet; his erect figure and finely formed limbs, his bright blue eyes, his features chiseled in the Roman mould, and his dark auburn hair, rendered him a model of manly beauty." So says his biographer.—Traveling in Germany he came in contact with the Elector of Bavaria, who, charmed with his vast acquisitions and the elegance of his manners, offered him the post of chief minister and confidential adviser, which he accepted and retained for many years. There, in the occupation of a position second to that of royalty, he set the world a noble example of the true use of power. All his aims and labors, which may be compared to those of Hercules, were for the benefit of the state and of the people. Indeed, through life his grand desire seems to have been to benefit mankind. He reorganized the entire military establishment of Bavaria, introduced a simpler code of tactics and a new system of order, discipline and economy among the troops and industrial establishments for the soldiers' children, and improved the construction of the manufacture of arms and suppressed the system of serfdom in Bavaria, and did it all that even the beggars

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of those days, that he was on several occasions mobbed and threatened with a coat of armor and feathers unless he left the country. Under these circumstances he left his native land in disgust, and fled to England, where his commanding talents were soon appreciated, and he took a responsible position under the government, which he held for several years. Thus says his biographer, Sparks: "He was, in truth, lost to the land of his birth before it had taken a place among nations; and she neglected as a son one who might have rendered her worthy service in the field and in the cabinet." In England he enjoyed a liberal salary, received the honor of knighthood, and was admitted to the best society. Indeed the history of his career in Europe is more like romance than sober truth. The charms of his conversation and manners seem to be the "open sesame" to all hearts. His stature was nearly six feet; his erect figure and finely formed limbs, his bright blue eyes, his features chiseled in the Roman mould, and his dark auburn hair, rendered him a model of manly beauty." So says his biographer.—Traveling in Germany he came in contact with the Elector of Bavaria, who, charmed with his vast acquisitions and the elegance of his manners, offered him the post of chief minister and confidential adviser, which he accepted and retained for many years. There, in the occupation of a position second to that of royalty, he set the world a noble example of the true use of power. All his aims and labors, which may be compared to those of Hercules, were for the benefit of the state and of the people. Indeed, through life his grand desire seems to have been to benefit mankind. He reorganized the entire military establishment of Bavaria, introduced a simpler code of tactics and a new system of order, discipline and economy among the troops and industrial establishments for the soldiers' children, and improved the construction of the manufacture of arms and suppressed the system of serfdom in Bavaria, and did it all that even the beggars

American Academy of Sciences for the most important discoveries and improvements relating to heat and light.

In 1804 he married the widow of the celebrated chemist, Lavoisier, and retired to the villa of Anteuil, where he died in 1814, aged 61.

It is a remarkable fact that Lavoisier was the first to establish the important doctrine of the indestructibility of matter, and that Count Rumford first laid the foundation for the still more important though less obvious doctrine of the indestructibility of force.

Having thus glanced briefly at his career, I now pass to the discovery on which Count Rumford's fame in the future will chiefly rest; promising that before his time heat was supposed to be a material substance, and was called the fluid matter of heat, or caloric. In introducing the subject to your notice I will quote from one of his own papers, describing his experiments, published in the Transactions of the Royal Society for 1798. He says: "By meditating on the results of all these experiments, we are naturally brought to that great question which has so often been the subject of speculation among philosophers, namely: *What is heat?* Is there such a thing as an igneous fluid? Is there anything that with propriety can be called caloric?"

"We have seen that a very considerable quantity of heat may be excited by the friction of two metallic surfaces, and given off in a constant stream of flux, in all directions, without interruption or intermission, and without any signs of diminution or exhaustion. In reasoning on this subject we must not forget that most remarkable circumstance, that the source of the heat generated by friction in these experiments appeared evidently to be inexhaustible. It is hardly necessary to add that anything which an insulated body or system of bodies can continue to furnish without limitation, cannot possibly be a material substance; and it appears to me to be extremely difficult if not quite impossible, to form any distinct idea of any thing capable of being excited and communicated in those experiments except it be motion."

Rumford's experiments, had their results been generally known and appreciated, would have immediately annihilated the material hypothesis of heat; but the time had not yet come for such a consummation.

He even advanced the question to its quantitative and highest stage, proposing to find out how much heat a given amount of motion would be converted into; and reached the approximative result that 940 pounds falling one foot would raise one pound of water one degree of heat of the scale of Fahrenheit.—This value however, as he himself noticed, must be too high, as no account was taken of the heat lost by radiation. Just fifty years after the experiment of Rumford, Dr. J. P. Joule, of Manchester, England, and Dr. J. R. Mayer, of Heilbronn, in Germany, independently, and by a most delicate and elaborate series of experiments, determined that 772 pounds falling one foot would beget sufficient heat to raise one pound of water one degree of Fahrenheit's thermometer. This law is known as the *mechanical equivalent of heat*, and is now adopted as an established formula in all works of science. The experiments of Joule and Mayer do not detract in any way from the merit of those of Rumford. The earliest numerical results in science are rarely more than rough approximations, yet they may guide to the establishment of great principles.

Rumford's ideas on the general subject of forces were far in advance of his age. He regarded the power of animals as due to their food, therefore as having a definite source and not created; and thus he applied his views of force to the organic world.

Having now introduced Benjamin Thompson to your acquaintance, an introduction that I am sure some of you will admit was not unneeded, I will now proceed to say something concerning the more modern conclusions, and the changes in our fundamental ideas of causation and in regard to the physical forces in general, that are the legitimate offshoots of his great discovery.

Toepfer, a German philosopher, remarks: "If we desire to select that

theme that lays at the foundation of all modern philosophy, we must necessarily take the grand, the wonderful discovery of Rumford, that heat is merely a mode of motion." What he showed to be true of heat is now generally admitted to be true of other physical forces, as light, electricity, magnetism, and chemical attraction. They are now all viewed as modes of motion and as having a definite and quantitative relation to that and to each other. The old notion of imponderable material agents, as an electric fluid, and a caloric fluid, are, with the corpuscular theory of light, among the things of the past.

All things that can legitimately become the subjects of scientific investigation must come under the head of matter, or of the forces that act on matter. Indeed nothing can be conceived by the mind of man that does not come under the one or the other of these heads.

Forces are causes; and all force ultimately resolves itself into a transition of heat from a warmer to a colder medium.—This expression was first laid down as a law by Carnot, a French philosopher, and is named after him, Carnot's law. Were the universe of one temperature, there could be no interaction of the forces; on vitality, no growth, no motion, as long as that state of things continued, save only those motions that come from gravitation. Wherever we look, where ever there is motion and action, a going and a coming, in the blowing of the wind, in the running of the waters, in the working of machinery, in the growth of plants, in the life of animals, everywhere we perceive as the cause, one almighty force—HEAT—and the single source of this, THE SUN. To this bright and glorious luminary can be traced by progressive steps, not only all the light and warmth that make this globe of ours the abode of life and happiness, but every motion and change that take place upon it, even those motions or actions that constitute life and thought. Thus, says Helmholtz, we are all souls of fire and children of the sun; and hence we draw the flattering inference that all the forces by which we live and move find their source in the purest sunlight. We may all justly claim to be in point of nobility, not in any respect inferior to the high and mighty monarch of China, who heretofore alone called himself the son of the sun and brother of the moon. But it must also be conceded that our lower fellow beings, the frog and the worm, share the same ethereal origin, as also the whole vegetable world, and even the fuel that comes to us from the ages past, in the shape of coal, as well as the youngest offspring of the forest, with which we heat our stoves and set our machinery in motion.

Those of you to whom these views are unfamiliar might be aided in the comprehension of them by a passing allusion to the way in which the solar rays are supposed to act in bringing about these wonderful results. The sun is now proved to be an enormous globe of intensely heated matter that incessantly pours out its life bestowing rays in all directions. The heat of the sun, like that of every other body, is thought to be caused by a vibratory motion among its molecules or ultimate particles. These vibrations are supposed to be communicated to a medium called ether, that fills all space and carries the undulations of heat and light with the enormous rapidity of twelve millions of miles in a minute. In the plant that these vibratory rays impinge upon, they become absorbed and converted into another kind of force, chemical affinity, by means of which the plant seizes upon its appropriate nutriment, and the solar heat and light, for a time, disappear. They may become stored up in the wood of the plant for many years, or the plant converted into coal, the force that contributed to its growth may be there locked up for countless centuries. But it is a law of nature that all the forces that are absorbed in building up a compound are again let loose on its decomposition.—If not let loose in the shape that they were first absorbed in, they must be in some other, and that other must be the precise equivalent of the former, or the forces first used. Thus, appropriated heat may be set loose in the form of motion, or electricity, or

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some other form of force, and that in the proportion that is the precise equivalent of the amount of heat first used. When coal is decomposed by fire in the furnace of a steam engine, it gives out exactly the amount of heat and light that it absorbed from the sun, perhaps millions of years ago; this heat, transferred to water, is there converted into motion, which, by means of machinery is made subservient to the purposes of man. Like the geni of an oriental tale, it becomes a faithful slave as long as the talisman that commands its service is used aright; though a slight mistake in the mode of its subjugation may become fatal to him who would use its sorcery. Of course, it cannot be expected that I can go very fully into the details of this recondite and complicated theme in the narrow limits of a single lecture; but what I have said on the subject of machinery and plants may furnish some clue to the understanding of the more complicated modifications of force that take place in a living organism. An animal is simply a machine of more perfect structure than any that can be fabricated by the hand of man. As Rumford sagaciously remarked, the power of an animal is due to its food, as the power of a steam engine is due to its fuel. Both animals and steam engines are arrangements of parts adapted to put the forces that are developed by the chemical decompositions of the food or the fuel into a working state; but all artificial means perform their work very imperfectly, because by far the greater part of the heat of combustion is lost, carried off by the convection of surrounding bodies, or radiated into space.

Whenever the motion of a body through space is checked, that motion is by no means destroyed, it is merely transferred into a vibratory motion among the molecules of that body, which is manifested in its heat. This vibratory or shivering motion among the particles may be so intense as to break down the solid structure of that body and make it flow, or it may go still farther, and dissipate it into vapor. When we consider how the percussion of the finger on the key of a piano may be converted into the vibrations of a musical string, we shall have less difficulty, probably, in conceiving how the motion of the mass may be converted into a motion of the molecules. Force and matter are equally indestructible; they can neither be added to nor subtracted from; both are eternal and inamutable in quantity; though in shape and quality they are undergoing incessant changes. These changes constitute the life of the universe, and they are all under the control of the one great and presiding Force or Power. To this one and omnipotent Force, in one or more of the infinite modes of its action, are to be attributed all that can be seen or thought of in the changes that are continually going on in the material universe. Whilst this power is so vast as to pervade and control the boundless universe, it is at the same time so minute and searching in its operations as to constitute every motion or affection of the smallest particle of matter. To be sure we may, if we please, suppose another controlling force outside of this, and superior to it, and still another, and so on *ad infinitum*, after the manner of the most enlightened Hindoo philosophy, that makes the earth revolve on the tip of a cow's horn, the said cow standing on the back of a turtle, the turtle standing on a rock, and the rock on—God knows what! But unfortunately, or rather fortunately, in these cases we *must* stay somewhere, and perhaps the safest plan is to stop where the laws of nature leave us. It is laid down as an axiom in natural philosophy, that in seeking for the causes of phenomena, we should rest contented when we have found sufficient to explain them satisfactorily, lest we become bewildered in a labyrinth of divergent theories.

These speculations may be thought to disturb certain deep rooted prejudices; but if people would take the trouble to think more about things, and not attach undue importance to words, they might often save themselves from a great deal of unnecessary alarm. A German author, Boerne, facetiously explains why it is that certain intellects are so apt to be scared at every advance of science. He

says, when Pythagoras discovered the square of the hypotenuse, he was so rejoiced that in gratitude he made a *tributum* to the gods—that is, a sacrifice of a hundred oxen—and ever since, whenever a new discovery is proclaimed, the oxen always tremble.

Force appears to be progressive in its manifestations, like the material universe, of which it is the exponent and the supplement—passing gradually from gravitation, the most elementary, up to intelligence, the highest form of it that we know any thing about. All are unfathomable in their depths, as the infinite must be to the finite mind. As organization culminates in nerve tissue, the medium through which the manifestations of sensation and intelligence take place, so in the result of the physiological metamorphosis of that tissue we see the culmination of the physical forces—intelligence. In the growth and nutrition of plants, binary compounds, as carbonic acid, ammonia, water and other oxides, are raised to the higher plane of ternary and quaternary compounds, which are, comparatively, fixed and stable in those organizations, and consequently the physical forces are not all, or but slightly manifested by their decomposition during the life of the plant. In the animal organism it is different; there the proteinaceous compounds, originally products of vegetable growth, are appropriated to the nutrition of the organism, partly raised to a still higher plane, and the whole eventually reduced again by physiological processes, to the condition of binary compounds, adapted to vegetable nutrition. On this physiological reduction of matter from a higher to a lower plane, depend all those higher phenomena of life that are seen in animals only, including sensation and intelligence, which I look upon as the highest manifestations of force that we are acquainted with, and thus in man we see the highest type of the Great Controlling Power that we can know anything about. This is a line of speculation that, as far as I am aware, has not yet been entered upon by others; perhaps the time for its comprehension has not yet come, and I forbear to prosecute the topic further.

Benjamin Thompson's law, that heat is a mode of motion, leads to the inference that all other forces are also modes of motion. Besides light, heat and motion, electricity, magnetism and chemical action play important parts in the economy of nature. To each of these forces we allow a separate circle of phenomena. At first magnetic, electric, or chemical phenomena appear to have but little in common with each other, or with those of light and heat. It was therefore natural that we should suppose essentially different causes for the apparently different phenomena: and electric and magnetic fluids were fitted out and furnished with peculiar qualities, according to the effects to be accounted for. But strict examination shows this to be artificial and not founded on the nature of things, for we can see that one cause can be made to produce the effects that used to be attributed to different causes. We notice that sometimes one agency may disappear entirely and its place be supplied by another or others. A sufficiently heated body gives out light; motion may be transformed to electricity by certain frictions; and again, this electricity may take the form of heat, light, motion and magnetism. Wherever one force makes its appearance there is a certain portion of another used up, and the one force takes the place of the other, but always after a certain determinate proportion. These definite proportions are not yet entirely ascertained, but as we have determined the equivalent proportions that exist between heat and motion, and as we have determined the combining proportions in which the different kinds of elementary matter unite in the formation of chemical compounds, so we may expect that the equivalents of heat, light, electricity and magnetism will soon be fully ascertained. This is a concise statement of what is called the doctrine of the Correlation of the Forces.

The quantity of working power or heat that is generally set free by chemical decomposition is enormously great. The decomposition of one pound of coal,

for instance, in its combustion, is capable of elevating one hundred pounds in weight four and a half miles high. This is the mechanical equivalent of the heat it is capable of giving out, though our imperfect machinery is incapable of utilizing much more than one fourth of that amount of heat, the rest being lost by friction, radiation and convection.

But some of my young hearers may remark that motive power may be obtained without food and without fuel, and that much of our machinery is driven by the force of falling water. Does that force too come from the sun? Undoubtedly it does. The heat of the sun combined with the water of the earth makes vapor, the vapor condenses into clouds which the winds drive to all quarters of the globe; the clouds give back their water in the form of rain, the rains form the rivers, the rivers drive machinery, and the falling waters give out precisely that amount of motion that is the mechanical equivalent of the heat they drank in from the sun. How beautifully our great poet, Longfellow, perhaps the greatest poet of the age, alludes to what the poet and the seer of science behold in the falling rain. Besides its profit to agriculture he says:

"These and far more than these the poet sees!
He can behold Aquarius old
Walking the fenceless fields of air;
And from each ample fold
Of the clouds about him rolled,
Scattering everywhere, the showery rain,
As the farmer scatters his grain.
He can behold things manifold
That have not yet been wholly told;
Have not yet been wholly sung nor said;
For his thought, that never stops,
Follows the water drops
Down to the graves of the dead;
Down, through chasms and gulfs profound,
To the dreary fountain head
Of lakes and rivers underground.
And he sees them, when the rain is done
On the bridge of colors seven,
Mounting up once more to heaven,
Opposite the setting sun.
Thus the seer, with vision clear,
Sees forms appear and disappear
In the perpetual round of strange
Mysterious change;
From birth to death, from dew
From earth to heaven, from
Till glimpses, more sublime,
Of things unseen before,
Unto his wondrous song
The universe, as an im
Turning, turning, turning
In the rapid and rushing river

Were the earth peopled with a million of beings, it affords would be ample to supply all the labor demanded to supply the wants of man, could it be properly applied. Amperé computes that the fall of Niagara alone give power enough to drive all the machinery in the world; and more than fifty times enough to propel all the machinery in the United States.

Every particle of force that a body gives out is but the expression or equivalent of some force that it has received.—Force can neither be created nor destroyed, and thus the old illusion of the perpetual motion is completely dissipated. How enormous is the force the earth receives yearly from the great central luminary! Herschel computes that the annual amount of heat that our globe receives from the sun is sufficient to melt a crust of ice ninety-seven feet thick all over it. Now when we reflect that, compared to the great globe of the sun, our earth is but a little speck, and that situated at a distance of about ninety-three millions of miles, we may form some faint idea of the immense amount of heat the sun is perpetually radiating into space. If force cannot be created where does this enormous supply come from? Whence comes that streaming power, of which but an inconceivably small fragment confers all its life and motion on our earth? of which but a little fragment gives life and motion to all the other planets, while by far the larger part—indeed almost the whole we may say—is scattered into the boundless realms of space, and lost, for all we know to the contrary—destroyed it cannot be. Here we cannot speak from positive observation, and have to draw upon scientific inference for our ideas. That heat that with us is the source of all motion, is supposed to be derived from motion. We know but little about what is going on in the interplanetary and interstellar spaces. Hamlet says: "There are more things in heaven and earth, than are dreamt of in your philosophy," and Kepler said that there were more comets in space than there were fishes in the sea. What are comets? Newton supposed they were flaming messengers that bore supplies of fuel to the sun; and we have now some reason to suppose that those shining meteors that occasionally shoot athwart our atmosphere are allied to comets. Those sparkling strangers, whose visits to us are like those of angels, few and far between, are supposed to be infinitely more abundant about the sun.

That large luminous cone called the zodiacal light, that at this time of the year is nearly perpendicular in the heavens, and may be plainly seen on starlight nights, following in the rear of the departed sun like the phosphorescent glow that follows in the wake of vessels sailing in tropical seas, is supposed to consist of fine particles of matter, a kind of star dust, revolving with inconceivable rapidity about the sun, and gradually drawing near that luminary, into which they are falling in an incessant shower. Their motion being thus checked, it must of necessity immediately take the form of light and heat, as do the little particles of similar matter that every now and then plunge into our atmosphere, and startle us with their evanescent glow.—The matter of the zodiacal light, though not exhaustless, may be resupplied for an almost infinite duration by the concentration of diffused matter from even beyond our farthest planet; but still the end must come. Science as well as religion, protests against the eternal duration of all things as they now exist; but the time required to effect important changes in the universe, or of the systems of which it is composed, must be immense, and to our faculties immeasurable. The velocity with which cosmical bodies move in space, and the heat that must therefore be given out when that motion is checked, are almost inconceivably great. On the foot pound ratio that I have already described, were our earth to be suddenly stopped in its career around the sun, it would immediately give out as much heat as fourteen such globes of solid coal, and it might subsequently flash, all at once, a intensely heated vapor; were it to fall perpendicularly into the sun, it would supply that body with as much heat as it now gives out in one hundred years. The glowing stars that have been known to burst out all at once into an increased splendor, probably owed their brightened light to some such collision.—The amount of unaggregated matter rotating within the limits of our solar system no doubt immeasurably exceeds that which has been aggregated into planets, asteroids and moons; the former may or may not receive accessions from without; but be this as it may, the amount of force reserved in this vast, rushing mass of diffused matter, must be amply sufficient to supply life and activity to our system of worlds for millions of ages to come. As the termination of their existence is so inconceivably remote we may very well spare ourselves the melancholy satisfaction of indulging in the gloomy contemplation of it.

I have thus attempted a brief sketch of the career and grand discovery of Benjamin Thompson, and of the vast strides in science that others have made since his time by following in his footsteps. Of the consequences of this discovery we see but the beginning; but they are amazingly vast already; they must go on increasing, and hereafter the name of the poor and persecuted New England school teacher will take an equal rank with those of Copernicus, Bacon, Newton and other great men who have succeeded in giving a new phase to philosophy and science.

It is a significant fact, and one not at all to our credit, that this great man should be less known here, in the land of his birth, than it is in other enlightened nations, particularly in France, Germany and England. Can it be that we are so captivated with the gory honors of military greatness as to be comparatively indifferent to the truer glories of the philanthropist and the scientific discoverer? God forbid that it should be so! but I fear it. My voice may be of little avail, and my influence less, but I hope to enjoy the satisfaction of using that little on the side of

Atthanum Valley.

Mountaineer.
Mr. Hughes, of Atthanum, raised 1,800 bushels of grain this season, being an average of about forty bushels per acre.

Heretofore, or until quite recently it has been generally understood that the Yakima country was only adapted for stock raising, and it has been intimated that stock raisers in that section did not wish to encourage immigration, especially farmers, on account of their plowing up the range, but owing to the low price of cattle, they are now anxious for settlers to come in and develop the resources of the country, thereby inviting the capitalist to build railroads—the one thing needful to make the country the paradise of the Pacific coast. Of the sage brush land referred to, there is yet about 3,000 acres vacant within ten miles of Yakima City, in the Atthanum valley alone. To you who have no homes we would say "go and possess this goodly land."

A New God.

The cause of the infernal hubbub which the Chinese residents of Alder street have been keeping up for several nights past, is the receipt of a bran new god, from China via San Francisco, steamer *Geo. W. Elder*. This divinity was manufactured in China at considerable expense, expressly for the Celestial inhabitants of our city, and is said to be as ugly and disgusting a compound of wood paint, gold trimmings and wax, as the art of man aided by the Devil could produce. We hope that our heathen friends will enjoy their new God, but wish that they would make a little less noise about it.—*Bee.*

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One Door West of Snohomish Exchange,
SNOHOMISH CITY, W. T.
All orders received at this shop will be attended to with neatness and dispatch.
FARMERS WILL BEAR IN MIND THAT

IN ORDER TO GET ONE OF THE
Improved horse Hay
Forks
They must leave their orders in time.
All tools used in Logging
Camps made to order, and as cheap as can be got on the Sound.

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.

Republican Ticket.

- DELEGATE TO CONGRESS. ORANGE JACOBS.
- PROSECUTING ATTORNEY. WM. 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. H. 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. F. MARKS.
- COUNTY COMMISSIONERS. W. S. 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.

An old Pacific Slope Settler's Visit to the Centennial

Mr. S. S. Hassard, who lives at the mouth of the Snohomish river, has just returned from a protracted visit east. He came up from San Francisco on the last trip of the *Dakota*. Leaving here last May his visit has extended over a period of six months. His appearance is that of a man who had enjoyed himself, as he is the perfect picture of health. He left San Francisco, on his way east, by the Pacific R. R., May 24th via Omaha, St. Joe, St. Louis, Indianapolis, Cleveland, and Buffalo, N. Y. From thence to Albany via N. Y. Central. From the latter place, in one of the Hudson river palace steamers to New York city. At a glance, it will be seen that his route took him through the heart of the great American republic, where most densely populated, and allowed him to spend a few days in the largest cities of the Union. From New York city, he visited Union Head, N. J., where he has relatives living. At Westerly, R. I. was his birth place, from which he had been absent since 1849. Not one in a hundred of the present inhabitants could he recognize, yet 31 years ago he could call every one by name. A large granite quarry is located near the place, its development, causing the place to grow from a small village to a town of several thousand inhabitants, and for the same reason many of the surrounding villages have retrograded. Similar change meets the visitor in every locality at the east.

Mr. H. is a member of the original band of 49ers. He left N. Y. in the first vessel that sailed that year, for San Francisco via Cape Horn, passing Golden Gate the last day of June of that memorable year.

While east, this being his first visit, he was at Saratoga, Long Branch, Rockaway and Naragansett Pier, all far famed watering places. He was in Washington going through all the prominent buildings while there. To Philadelphia and the Centennial he made two trips, and speaks in unmeasured terms of the magnificent spectacle.

He returned via the Penn. Central, to Cleveland, St. Louis, Omaha and San Francisco. Our esteemed friend W. H. Reeves and family, whose interesting letters from the east and Philadelphia, have appeared frequently in the *Star*, were his companions on the *Dakota* from San Francisco to Seattle.

Mr. H. left San Francisco for Cariboo in 62. Since 64, he has been a resident of the Sound regions of Wertara Washington. Thus it will be seen that his experience, like all old 49ers, has been a varied one, well calculated to quicken his powers of comparison and observation. Interrogating him in regard to the times east, he unhesitatingly pronounced them unprecedently hard. Though, on every hand, there are abundant evidences of great wealth, immense industries, abundance of money, and far reaching mercantile enterprises, yet the evidences of poverty, destitution, want, and with very many, a struggle for bread and the mere pittance of life, were equally if not more glaringly abundant.

Very many of the rich prairies of the west, the granary of America, are impoverished, plagued with the grasshopper, parched by drought and devastated by floods and storms. Though there are evidences of refinement and a higher civilization, as it should be in older communities than ours, yet Mr. H. unhesitatingly pronounces in favor of Washington Territory for his future home.

Our Candidates For Office.

Continued From Last Week.

Benj. Stretch is the Republican and H. Blackman the Democratic candidates for sheriff.

Mr. Stretch is a native of the Eastern States. In early life followed the sea, was a ships officer, and whaler for a number years, came to this country in 1864. Has been sheriff for the past eight years. Has a ranche some five miles up river. Does a great deal of business freighting hay on his scow to loggers from up river. Is part owner of the *Nellie*, and owner of a pile driver, has done much the past season to help the trade of the river in driving piles for wharves &c.

He is a man of strong will, good business judgment, and an excellent political manager. He always commands so strong political support that many of his friends claim it is impossible to beat Stretch; while his enemies frequently repeat the words, "anything to beat Stretch." His having held the office so long is proof enough that he is a competent officer.

His opponent, H. Blackman, was born at Bradley, Maine, in 1847. Has been in business with his brothers in that State. In 1868, graduated at Stevens' & Wells' business college at New Haven, Conn. Came to this country four years ago. Is of the firm of Blackman Bros., enterprising loggers of this place. Is a very active, earnest, hard working man, an excellent penman, a thorough business man, of liberal education, progressive ideas, one well qualified to fill any office in the county. Will command a strong support, and is a worthy opponent of Mr. Stretch. He always was a Democrat.

John Swett is the candidate for Auditor on both tickets. We have previously expressed ourselves about him. He is politically a Democrat.

H. D. Morgan is the Republican, and J. N. Low the Democratic candidates for Probate Judge. Both are good men well known up Sound. Mr. M. is the father-in-law of E. C. Ferguson, and the father of J. D. Morgan, the Republican candidate for Co. Treasurer. He has been Indian agent, and in other public positions. Would make a good Probate Judge.

Mr. Low has lived in the country many years. He is an active worker for every thing likely to assist in the social or moral progress of the community. Has filled a number of public positions. Been Justice of the Peace for several years in this place, and has given considerable attention to legal business, which would assist him greatly in performing the duties of this office if elected.

J. D. Morgan, the Republican, and T. F. Marks the Democratic Candidates for Treasurer are well known here, Mr. Marks having filled the office for the past two years, and being one of the earliest settlers in the country. Mr. Morgan having been for the past four years the popular salesman in Mr. Ferguson's store.

The Republican candidates for County Commissioners are J. H. Irvine of the Stillaguamish, and L. H. Witter and M. T. Wight of this valley. Mr. Irvine was

born in Ireland in 1836. Raised in Penobscot Co., Maine. Came to California in 1854. Owned a rancho within six miles of Stockton. Was at the Cariboo mines two summers. Lived continually on the Sound since 1864. Is a miner and rancher by occupation. Lived on the Stillaguamish river since 1859. Up river until about two years ago, when he moved to his present place near Centreville. He is one of the finest men in the country; is said to be quite well informed upon subjects of a public nature. Messrs Wight and Witter are both original thinkers, reasoners and investigators, as well as liberal, progressive, go-ahead men. Mr. Wight is a native of Maine. Has been a logger for a number of years in this county and a member of the last board of County Commissioners. He makes a good Commissioner.

Mr. Witter is also an eloquent and graceful writer, a mechanical genius. One who does not desire official position, but will creditably fill any position he may be placed in. He is a native of Kentucky. Has been a Union soldier. Has lived in Missouri, Texas and Arkansas before coming here. Has lived here about four years. Is a partner of the firm of Bennett & Witter who are building a mill on Pill Chuck.

The Democratic candidates are Wm. Whitfield, Chas. Harriman and F. H. Hancock.

Mr. Whitfield has lived in the country a long time. Has always borne an excellent reputation as a workman and a man. Is supposed to be well qualified, stands a good chance of election, and if elected we expect will make a good commissioner.

Mr. Harriman is the representative man of the Skikomish valley; has filled many public positions creditably; will probably be elected. Has been a member of the Legislature, also County Commissioner, we believe several times. Has always given excellent satisfaction as a commissioner. By occupation he is a farmer.

Mr. Hancock resides on the Stillaguamish. Has been in the Territory quite a long time. Has a fine ranch partly on the flats and partly on high land adjoining. He is cautious and reserved in his actions, possessed of considerable local influence, not a seeker for the office, nor one inclined to do anything rashly. The interests of the county would not be rashly endangered in his hands.

The candidates for School Supt., are Hugh Ross and J. Town. Mr. Ross, the Republican candidate, has lived on the river since 1864. Has been log-runner, running most of the logs cut on the river since that time. Has filled a number of public positions; been Coroner for the past four years. Is too well known to need further notice; would take pride in performing the duties of his office.

His opponent, Mr. Town, is a thorough Democrat, farmer and school-teacher; would feel it to be a matter of duty to devote his attention chiefly to the office, and perform all of its duties according to the best of his ability.

J. T. Cotton, the Democratic candidate for County Surveyor, is an old soldier, a hard-working, thorough going farmer, and much of a gentleman. He is now draining and improving a claim on the Big Marsh, some few miles from town. Has no competitor.

Dr. A. C. Folsom is too well known to need comment from us. He is the candidate of both parties for Coroner. Is now Co. Supt. of Schools. His qualities as surgeon, physician, and lecturer are well known over the whole coast. We have done more literary and other mental work with him than with any other man. Increased acquaintance has only resulted in increased respect for his literary and scientific attainment, and increased friendship for him as a true gentlemanly friend and companion.

SAN FRANCISCO, Oct. 29. - During the storm last night a two story frame house on Van Ness avenue, between Green and Union streets, was blown over and partially demolished, but without injury to the inmates.

It is positively settled that the magnificent residence of the late W. C. Ralston, on Pine street, near Leavenworth, will be converted into a hotel under the name of Wellington Hall.

Texas has two jockey clubs.

BRITISH COLUMBIA ITEMS.—The patient who was removed from the steamship *Dakota* afflicted with small pox, has fully recovered and gone "on his way rejoicing," consequently the quarantine camp at Point Wilson is again fully broken up.

The *Gusie Telfair* arrived at this port on Monday evening last, from Portland, on her way to Sitka. Rothschild & Co. had seven tons for Sitka, and one and one-fourth tons for Wrangle, and C. Eisenbeis some two tons, but the officers of the steamship refused to take it, saying they had received orders to take no more freight.

The bark *Legal Tender*, whose arrival at this port is noted elsewhere in this issue, brought thirteen of the crew of the whaling bark *Coral*, Cap. Marvin, fitted out at New Bedford, Mass., for a whaling voyage in the South Pacific. The bark had been out between two and three years, had secured 2,100 barrels of oil, and put into Tahiti for repairs when she was condemned. — *Colonist*.

INCREASING.—It appears that the stone and marble cutting business is to become a very important item in the manufacturing interests of Seattle. Two or three years ago we shipped all our tomb stones and cemetery monuments from San Francisco or Portland, while now Seattle can boast of two prosperous stone yards that are supplying nearly all the Sound country in their line. They are now pressed to their fullest capacity to supply the rapidly increasing demand. Mr. Keenan proprietor of one of the above mentioned establishments, shipped on Saturday a large lot of tomb stones to Port Madison, and is now driven up to a rushing point to supply other orders. — *Intelligencer*.

S. & W. W. R. R. MEETING.—At a meeting of the stockholders of the Seattle and Walla Walla Railroad and Transportation Company, held at the company's office last evening, the company was reorganized under the name of "Seattle & Walla Walla Railroad Company."

The old board was re-elected, with J. M. Colman as superintendent. The business of the company is in a prosperous condition, and the first section, fully equipped, will be ready for the transportation of freight and passengers by the middle of December next. Several of the subscribers to the \$30,000 bond loan are delinquent and should make an effort to pay up. A few men should not be left to carry the burden. Every man who takes pride in the prosperity of this city should leave nothing undone to aid in the completion of this important work. The first twelve miles completed and suitably stocked will insure the building of twelve miles additional during the year 1877. Twenty-four miles of road will put the vast coal fields of the valley of the Cedar river within our reach, and will open up thousands of acres of bottom lands now unoccupied. It will also make the cottonwood, cedar, maple and hazel which abounds in the valley, available for the use of our growing manufactures. Let us unite our whole efforts in putting this grand undertaking forward with the least possible delay. — *Intelligencer*.

WADDELL & MILES,

WHOLESALE DEALERS IN

STOVES & RANGES,

TIN, COPPER, & JAPANED WARE

SUCTION AND FORCE PUMPS,

Lead and Iron Pipe,

GAS & STEAM PIPE FITTINGS, BRASS GOODS.

All work pertaining to the business done at short notice and in a workmanlike manner.

Give us a call.

SEATTLE, W. T.

LOCAL ITEMS.

A slight "Oregon mist" this morning. The last few days the weather has been lovely.

Mr. Geo. Hansel, of Port Townsend was in town this week.

For an account of the reception of Judson in Seattle, last Tuesday night, see Intelligence.

Mr. Scotney, and also Mr. Radley, each landed a raft of ship knees on Packard & Jackson's wharf this week.

The Sociable of the Ladies' Sewing Society will be held at the residence of E. C. Ferguson to-night, a general invitation is extended to all.

Friday morning three men were abreast of the Riverside, rafting up stream, against a quick current, the raft being composed of ways and material for the launching the Nollie.

The first heavy frost of this fall occurred Tuesday, Wednesday and Thursday nights. The last was very heavy whitening the ground, and crystallizing on every bush and blade of grass.

The Yakima from Port Gamble, Capt. Olney commander came in on Thursday. Freight to Ferguson, and Packard & Jackson. We think the Yakima is the handsomest boat that runs on the river.

The Fanny Lake, with mail, and 14 passengers arrived at 5 o'clock yesterday. She had small freight for here, but a full freight for the Skagit. She left for the Stillaguamish and Skagit regions, early this morning.

We call the attention of either practical hotel men or capitalists to the River Side Hotel, now offered for sale in this week's paper. It is now a paying piece of property and is constantly enhancing in value.

We would recommend our young men, if they intend to have a dancing class here this winter, to commence operations about the first of December and then they will be well under way and prepared to enjoy the holidays.

The Zephyr arrived Thursday evening, bringing seven tons of freight for E. C. Ferguson, lumber for Hans Hansen and freight for others. She also brought mail and apparatus for launching the Nollie. She left Friday for Seattle and way ports.

For the finest assortment of clocks, lamps, lanterns, queens, stone, earthen and glass ware call at E. C. Ferguson's store. He has just received a fresh invoice. The ladies will do well to examine his last importation in the dry-goods line. His prices beat the Jews.

The Zephyr came down from Seattle and in attempting to go up river for the purpose of rendering assistance to the Nellie, she struck a snag, doing considerable damage. She returned to town, temporarily repaired and next day ascended as far as the Nellie. She afterward returned and proceeded to Seattle. Mr. J. R. Robbins part owner of both the Nellie and the Zephyr was on board. The Nellie now lays high and dry, and must either be launched or wait for the river to raise.

The Fanny Lake arrived Oct. 31. So altered is the appearance of the Fanny, since going on the ways, that no one would recognize her. She has been lengthened, her wheel enlarged, has a new boiler, has had her cylinders bored out, eight feet added to her cabin, with the upper deck extended; in short has been strengthened and improved until she will compare favorably with any boat that runs on the river. Mr. Greggs and Capt. Hill are her present owners. We believe she retains all of her old officers and crew. Nov. 1st she ascended the river as far as Stretch's ranche, carrying freight and passengers as far as she could go, including among the latter, W. H. Reeves and family, just returned from the east. Capt. Hill thinks the speed of the boat will be greatly increased, that she will draw less water than formerly and that her capacity for freight is more than doubled.

We wish to call special attention to the address of Philip Harvey, M. D. upon the subject of, "A Prophet without honor in his own country." Dr. Harvey formerly resided at Burlington, Iowa, but is at present in Portland. He and many others have promised to contribute to our columns regularly. Our old friend Mr. Reeves has promised to give us sketches of his experience east and some of our old friends, back in the land of, "hard times and steady habits," will occasionally make a few pen tracks for our columns. That, with our local contributors and Territorial correspondence, will enable us to furnish more original and less selected matter than heretofore. In short we mean to secure such assistance as will enable us to offer a paper that cannot be done without.

Oct. 31st, Hon. O. Jacobs, candidate for re-election as delegate to Congress, accompanied by Capt. Inman, aspirant for the position of Proc. Atty. for this Dist., were here this afternoon. The former made an able and eloquent speech, vindicating his course in Congress, refuting the charges made against him by his opponents and setting forth the measures that needed Congressional legislation in order to advance the prosperity of the Territory. He closed with an eloquent appeal to the republican party, fully vindicating it from all charges that has been urged against it. He was briefly followed by Capt. Inman, who by his quiet, gentlemanly bearing, made many friends. They were both warmly applauded and listened to with decorous attention. From here they proceeded to Lowell and spoke the same night. From there, we are informed they intend to proceed to the lower Sound.

Comments on Scientific Destitution in New York.

CONTRIBUTED FOR THE STAR.

In your last issue, Mr. Editor, I read with pleasure, and at the same time with feelings of sadness, (if the two opposite sensations can ever be said to mingle together) the selection entitled, "Scientific destitution in New York," as well as the article from the "Atlas" by the Rev. Horatio Stebbins, on the late Jas. Lick.

Is it not a shame and a disgrace to our boasted civilization, that science, in any of its various departments, should be cursed and retarded by poverty and destitution.

Morality, religion, and all that tends to the advancement and elevation of the human race, is indebted to science for every step of rational progress. Even the priceless boon of human freedom and the inalienable rights of man; number among their most devoted and self sacrificing champions and defenders, men of scientific culture.

Why, then, should not buildings, halls, depositories, nay even temples, adorned with all the cunning of the architect's craft, solid and enduring, with lofty dome, tower and minaret, with frescoed walls and ceilings, and niches holding art beauties from the easel or the sculpturer's chisel, with book cases, loaded and groaning beneath their weight of literary treasures, containing mineral cabinets, collections of natural history, geology and geographical maps, telescopes to read the stars and microscopes to reveal the wonders of the infinitesimal; why, I ask should not structures devoted to such magnificent aims, be reared aloft, beside the towering church spire and the school house? Knowledge is power, and enlarges its possessors capacity for good. Truth is sublime. Facts are priceless.

Therefore, as true science is the very quintessence of all truth, why not rear, dedicate and adorn in its honor both temples and shrines?

I am led to this reflection, and pen these few lines, because the trustees and warm friends of our Athenaeum, even some of its members, have been complained of because a smaller structure was not erected, instead of the capacious building now under way. Your contributor remembers with feelings of regret, when the California Academy of Natural Science met, week in and week out, year in and year out, in a little back room, on the fourth floor, smaller even than the press room of the Northern Star. He remembers also when the splendid collection belonging to the Scientific School

at Harvard contained an infinitely smaller number of specimens than the Snohomish Athenaeum possesses at the present moment. And at that time, also, that magnificent collection of Prof. Marslis which Prof. Huxley, in his recent visit to America, pronounced the grandest in the world, did not contain a solitary specimen. Now each of the institutions named above, owns a nobler building than can be found in Wash. Ter. Why then so much scientific destitution in New York? Because scientific institutions do not thrive in the maelstroms of large cities, Harvard, Yale, Dartmouth, Ann Arbor, (Michigan University,) Burklely, (California) Cambridge, Oxford and Greenwich, (England) owe their success to the fact of being located away from large cities as much as to any thing else. Students need quiet. Investigation cannot be successful in a hubbub. Specimens have to be garnered, and then often, years of investigation and comparison are consumed before they can be classified. Not one in ten thousand can name, chronograph and classify every specimen brought without comparative study or consultation of standard works. These things require rooms as well as time. In a museum of curiosities, kept to look at, admittance so much per capita, articles can be crowded together, the more jammed the greater it may draw. But in Art galleries and halls of science, every specimen must have room; so it can be exhibited in its most favorable light; that it may be carefully studied without handling and being destroyed by abrasion. They cannot be stored like merchants goods, by chucking them in boxes, under counters, and piling them promiscuously upon shelves or in showcases. In founding such institution then, an eye should be cast into the future, for like infants, they grow. But unlike infants their growth cannot be regularly estimated. They are liable to expand suddenly, and bound forward from youth to vigorous manhood at a single leap. Besides, they never die, but are always growing, often slowly, some times rapidly. Therefore the casket should be very much larger than the present size of the jewel. Want of room has retarded the growth of the scientific department of the Athenaeum for the last eighteen months. Our system of exchanges with sister societies and friends of science making private collections of their own, once well inaugurated, has had to be discontinued. Many valuable specimens of Natural History, cannot be mounted, and will be injured if not destroyed on account of paucity of accommodations. Let us then give the museum in our new building plenty of room, and not commit the blunder made in building our district school house, which before it was completed fully, was found to be too small to accommodate the rapidly increasing school. The Athenaeum building, to the uninitiated, looks as though greater than our wants demand. I, for one, would rather have seen the whole lot covered, than to see it any less. Many may not see it, but if it is properly managed, it will become the nucleus of a great educational establishment, with broad bayonet arms reaching to all quarters of the heavens, its roots deep in the foundations of the earth, drawing nourishment, sunlight and intellectual life and storing them for the generations who follow after us.

at Harvard contained an infinitely smaller number of specimens than the Snohomish Athenaeum possesses at the present moment. And at that time, also, that magnificent collection of Prof. Marslis which Prof. Huxley, in his recent visit to America, pronounced the grandest in the world, did not contain a solitary specimen. Now each of the institutions named above, owns a nobler building than can be found in Wash. Ter. Why then so much scientific destitution in New York? Because scientific institutions do not thrive in the maelstroms of large cities, Harvard, Yale, Dartmouth, Ann Arbor, (Michigan University,) Burklely, (California) Cambridge, Oxford and Greenwich, (England) owe their success to the fact of being located away from large cities as much as to any thing else. Students need quiet. Investigation cannot be successful in a hubbub. Specimens have to be garnered, and then often, years of investigation and comparison are consumed before they can be classified. Not one in ten thousand can name, chronograph and classify every specimen brought without comparative study or consultation of standard works. These things require rooms as well as time. In a museum of curiosities, kept to look at, admittance so much per capita, articles can be crowded together, the more jammed the greater it may draw. But in Art galleries and halls of science, every specimen must have room; so it can be exhibited in its most favorable light; that it may be carefully studied without handling and being destroyed by abrasion. They cannot be stored like merchants goods, by chucking them in boxes, under counters, and piling them promiscuously upon shelves or in showcases. In founding such institution then, an eye should be cast into the future, for like infants, they grow. But unlike infants their growth cannot be regularly estimated. They are liable to expand suddenly, and bound forward from youth to vigorous manhood at a single leap. Besides, they never die, but are always growing, often slowly, some times rapidly. Therefore the casket should be very much larger than the present size of the jewel. Want of room has retarded the growth of the scientific department of the Athenaeum for the last eighteen months. Our system of exchanges with sister societies and friends of science making private collections of their own, once well inaugurated, has had to be discontinued. Many valuable specimens of Natural History, cannot be mounted, and will be injured if not destroyed on account of paucity of accommodations. Let us then give the museum in our new building plenty of room, and not commit the blunder made in building our district school house, which before it was completed fully, was found to be too small to accommodate the rapidly increasing school. The Athenaeum building, to the uninitiated, looks as though greater than our wants demand. I, for one, would rather have seen the whole lot covered, than to see it any less. Many may not see it, but if it is properly managed, it will become the nucleus of a great educational establishment, with broad bayonet arms reaching to all quarters of the heavens, its roots deep in the foundations of the earth, drawing nourishment, sunlight and intellectual life and storing them for the generations who follow after us.

BORN.

Nov. 24, to the wife of Chas. Potter, a daughter.

FOR SALE

That very desirable piece of property in Snohomish City, known as the Riverside Hotel, the oldest hotel in town is now offered for sale. It is eligibly situated, in an excellent state of repair, and yields its proprietor a handsome income. It will be sold, subject to a lease which expires in four years from February next. Apply to W. M. TIRTLOT, Agent.

LATEST PATENT SPRING BED BOTTOMS

Two Styles, at Reduced Rates. ALSO Wall Paper Always on hand at John Pike's. One Door East of E. C. Ferguson's Store, v1:42. SNOHOMISH CITY, W. T.

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. October 13, 1876. 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 papers, 5 cents. Address: 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. v1 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. v1 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. W. Stevens, Proprietor. v1:42

SNOHOMISH CITY MARKET REPORT.

Table with 2 columns: Item and Price. Includes Milk Cows, Work Oxen, Beef cattle, Horses, Sheep, Hogs, Bacon, Pork, Chickens, Eggs, Flour, Wheat, Butter, Hides, Potatoes, Oats, Ground Barley, Hay, Candles, Beans, Sugars, Syrup, Dried Apples, Nails, Course salt, Tobacco, Coal Oil, Cabbage, Turnips, Apples, Wood, Shingles, Ship Knees, Legs, Hewed Timber.

GROCERIES, PROVISIONS &c.

Table with 2 columns: Item and Price. Includes Bacon, Pork, Chickens, Eggs, Flour, Wheat, Butter, Hides, Potatoes, Oats, Ground Barley, Hay, Candles, Beans, Sugars, Syrup, Dried Apples, Nails, Course salt, Tobacco, Coal Oil, Cabbage, Turnips, Apples, Wood, Shingles, Ship Knees, Legs, 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, BARLEY, OATS, RYE, BUCKWHEAT, HOPS, WASH. TERRY, 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, at my residence, within ten days from the date of this Notice, and pay their taxes and save costs. Snohomish City, Sept. 23, 1876. E. C. FERGUSON, Clerk.

For Sale.

100 acres of good land lying near the mouth of the Skayomish 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. PACKLID. v1 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;

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 20th day of August A. D. 1876. H. 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 SILAS HOSGREN. You are hereby notified that James Hart has filed a claim against you in said court which will come on for hearing 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. 41:4

Oregon University.

State Journal.

After all the canvassing of its friends, there are very few who fully appreciate the importance of the University to be inaugurated on the 16th of October. When the inhabitants of Leyden tore down the dikes which protected them from the ocean, and thus drove back the Iron Duke of Alva, the Prince of Orange, to reward their patriotism in the most exalted manner, gave them a University. He, and they, regarded it as the highest gift a monarch could bestow or a brave and intelligent people receive. The result justified their expectations, and history has immortalized the fact. When the citizens of Lane county obtained the location of the State University, they obtained the grandest object that will ever figure in the history of Oregon. Indeed the history of all great States and Nations is the amplified history of their educational institutions. Is this fact or is it fancy? Virginia is renowned as the mother of Presidents, but her noblest son has inscribed on his monument, "The Founder of Virginia University." Michigan has a barren soil and a rigorous climate, but her University gives her a pre-eminence all over the land. Missouri is rising to a proud position in the sisterhood of States, but her zeal for her University is the keystone in the arch of her prosperity. Who can tell what Harvard has done for Massachusetts? Its graduates mold the public thought of America. Then there is Cambridge; it has given England more renown and exerted a mightier influence on the destinies of the world, than all the monarchs that ever occupied her throne. In a humble manner, but in a corresponding degree, Oregon is destined to be known through her University. Standing at the head of her educational institutions, it will be the exponent of the State. From the first it must be regarded and cherished with care. We hold it in trust for the whole people and for all coming generations. Neither sectarian nor political prejudices must ever be allowed within its walls. They have been the arch-enemies of Eastern Universities. Let them be forever excluded. Let us always keep in view the grand object for which the University was founded, and although recurring difficulties must be encountered, we are confident enough to venture the prediction that the Oregon University will go down the coming centuries in the protecting arms of our Legislature—that it will run on through those distant ages parallel with our prosperity, and be the almatmater of gifted sons and daughters.

Like the Flush Times of 49.

From the Astorian, Oct. 7.

About the centre of the city front, there is an area of about 400 feet square, southward from and including the Oregon Steam Navigation Company's wharf and warehouse, where last June there was not a single structure of any kind, and no labor exhibited other than the driving of piles, and that work only just commenced. Upon that same 400 feet square to-day, there are now going forward ten buildings, none of which are yet finished, and only three have roofs on, which three have only advanced that far within ten days. Of these ten, there is a warehouse and wharf 200 feet in length, a three story hotel, fifty feet front, a two story boarding house of the same front, a beautiful \$4,000 dwelling, a two story saloon and boarding house, a two story beer hall with rooms and offices in second story; and the foundations are laid and material now being hauled for a store to be occupied by a clothing merchant, a two story building which is already rented to a party in Portland for a restaurant; besides a cellar foundation on the bank for a house, the material of which is just being hauled. All these structures are to be hard finished, and will cost from \$1,500 to \$4,000 each, not including the Oregon Steam Navigation Company property, which of course is to be estimated more than all the rest in outlay. Not bad for 400 feet square that was vacant less than three months since.

Bayard Taylor says the cross-purpose arguments of the evolutionists and their opponents impress him very much as if one should ask: "Do you like peaches or a Mansard roof?" And another should answer: "I prefer railroad stock."

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,
AT THE STORE FORMERLY OCCUPIED BY J. L. JAMIESON, ON
COMMERCIAL STREET, SEATTLE, W. T.
ELLIOT M. BEST & CO.

v1:41

JACKSON & CO. ICE CREAM AND STRAWBERRIE

DEALERS IN

General Merchandise. In their Season!

ALWAYS ON HAND.

Choicest Brands

OF
Flour, Confectionery Saloon
Feed, Front Street, Seattle.
Sugar, Tobacco,

& CIGARS, &c. &c. HAM AND EGGS

and other Eatables.
LOWELL, W. T.

v1:44

SHIP SPARS! FINE CAKES

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

SALOON,

T. F. MARKS
PROPRIETOR.

SNOHOMISH CITY, W. T.

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

v1:40

Hall & Paulson

Manufacturers of and Dealers in

Furniture, Bedding,

Window Curtains,

Picture Frames,

Windows, Doors,

and blinds.

Seattle, W. T.

v1:4

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

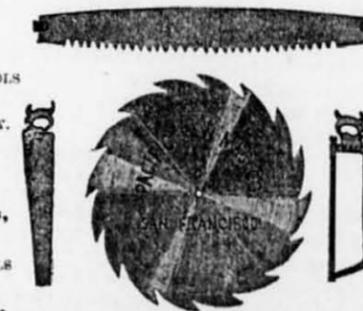
Every attention will be shown for the convenience of the patrons

This House.

HARDWARE!

wholesale & Retail.

MECHANICS' TOOLS
our SPECIALTY.
FARMING
Implement,
LOGGERS' TOOLS
&c. &c. &c.



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

Patent Ground-hin Back Cross-Cut Saws.

Country Orders Promptly Filled.
Wusthoff & Waid,
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, rockery, Boots and shoes,

NOTIONS, &c.

The highest price paid for country produce, hingles,

&c. IN EXCHANGE FOR GOODS.

v1:42

Courage and Fear of Death.

The Chinese of the Southern deltas, who have little active courage, though the Chinese of the North and West have plenty, will die for a bribe to save a richer criminal from the sentence he has earned. The Bengalee, who alone among mankind says calmly, "Armede bheron," (I am timid), as if cowardice were a matter of moral and social indifference, or rather creditable than otherwise, goes to execution, as Maceaulay noticed, like a hero, and will encounter an inevitable and agonizing death without a flutter of the pulse. His nerve is as great as Wainright's who died without a perceptible change in the steadiness of his heart-beats, but who, unlike the Bengalee, with an object before him would probably have rushed upon the cannon. The Malay, who cannot be induced or compelled to face rockets, dies as tranquilly as Cassabianca, and the Cingalese of the coast, who'll fight nobody, meets death without a murmur or pang.

An English sailor of the old type, who would face anything earthly except a black cat, has probably twice as much fear of death as the cultivated woman who can endure death by a deadly operation resignedly, and yet faint in the presence of noisy danger.

The wild romancer Gustave Aimard, states as a fact within his knowledge, that a Spanish officer shot himself dead rather than cross a rope suspension bridge. An English ensign, just joined before the Sheik campaign, went to his commanding officer, a relative, and told him that he could not face the shot, that he should disgrace himself, and must resign. His relative comforted him kindly, told him that he was only nervous, and he thought he had soothed his fears, but the lad as he stepped out of the tent, shot himself through the brain, inviting death rather than to meet a snail upon his courage.

The following speaks well for the part our Territory is taking in the fishing business: Of the nineteen canneries along the bank of the Columbia river and Astoria, eleven are on the Washington Territory bank.—*Astorian*.

They have a year old Lying Society in Colchester, Connecticut, one of whose laws is that if the word of any member shall, under any circumstances, be construed by any other member as bearing any resemblance to truth, the offender shall be expelled. They are in trouble now, for at the recent election of officers, nobody dared to believe the President's declaration of the vote and they don't know what to do about it.

NEW ENGLAND HOUSE

Main St. Olympia, W.T.
E. T. YOUNG - - Proprietor.

The NEW ENGLAND is eligibly located, its accommodations for families unsurpassed.

The House is kept open allnight.
MEALS SERVED AT ALL HOURS.
Charges very moderate.

The New England coach will be at the Wharves on the arrival of STEAMERS PASSENGERS AND BAGGAGE TO AND FROM THE HOUSE FREE OF CHARGE.

All stages leave the door, ylnl

W. H. Pumphrey,

SEATTLE, W. T.

BOOKSELLER & STATIONER.

Always keep a large stock of everything usually kept in a first class **BOOK STORE.**

Pianos & Organs,

SOLD ON THE Installment Plan.

News Papers AND Magazines

furnished at Publishers prices in coin. Cash strictly in advance. ylnl

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 Tension. Call and examine this Machine before buying elsewhere. ylns.6m. BENJ. VINCENT.

NORTH PACIFIC

MUTUAL LIFE

ASSOCIATION.

Portland, Oregon,

INCORPORATED 1874,

CAPITAL \$100,000 00 Gold

Coin Basis.

DIRECTORS.

P. WASSERMAN, Pres't; E. QUACK-

BUSH, Vice Pres't; W. S. LADD,

Treas.; D. W. WAKEFIELD, Sec'y;

W. H. EFFINGER, Att'y, M. P.

MORSE, Gen'l Agent;

WM. WADHAMS, J. W. BRAZEE,

J. L. ATKINSON.

LIVE ACTIVE AGENTS

Wanted.

Apply to

J. H. Munson,

Supt't Agencies, Olympia,

Washington Territory. yln22

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 Cig ar 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.

v1al

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.

1st1v

ISAAC CATHCART, Proprietor.

LOWELL HOTEL!

E. D. SMITH, Proprietor.

THE HOUSE AND FURNITURE ENTIRELY NEW

THE BAR ROOM

is the largest in the County,

Furnished with a BILLIARD TABLE, and the best brands of

Wines, Liquors & Cigars,

to be found in the market

THE TABLE

Will be supplied with the best that can be obtained in this market

v17a

CHARGES REASONABLE.

M. W. PACKARD,

D. B. JACKSON

PACKARD & JACKSON,

DEALERS IN

DRY GOODS,

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

Groceries and PROVISIONS, TOBACCO and Cig ar

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

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BUTTER, EGGS, HAY, HIDES,

SHINGLES, SHIP KNEES and LOGS

Taken in Exchange for Merchandise,

v1h1

PINKHAM & SAXE,

DEALERS IN

CLOTHING AND GENT FURNISHING GOODS,

SEATTLE, W. T.,

Our Stock Consists of

Clothing, Boots, Shoes, Hats, Caps, & Under Clothing of all kinds.

We sell the best goods for the least money of any place on
the Sound.

Give us a Call.

PINKHAM & SAXE.

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. PUGH.

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.

v1:35

DODD & PUGH.

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 20

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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,
v1h1 W. T.

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.

v1h1

Give Me a Call
SNOHOMISH CITY, W. T. January 1, 1876