

The Northern Star.

Representing the Interests of Western Washington.

VOLUME II.

SNOHOMISH CITY, WASHINGTON TERR., SATURDAY, NOVEMBER 10, 1877.

WHOLE NO. 96.

SNOHOMISH DIRECTORY.

TERMS OF COURT.

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

LIST OF PUBLIC INSTITUTIONS.

Masonic, Centennial Lodge, U. D. Regular communications first and third Saturdays of each month.
I. O. G. T. Olive Leaf Lodge, No. 14, first and fourth Saturdays of each month.
Snohomish Athenaeum.
Snohomish Free Religious Association.
Union Presbyterian Church and Congregation of Snohomish City.
Snohomish County Agricultural Society.
Snohomish Rifle, Militia Company.
Snohomish Telegraph Company.
Snohomish Cemetery Association.

BUSINESS AND PROFESSIONAL MEN OF SNOHOMISH CITY.

LAWYERS.—W. M. Tirtlot and Eldridge Morse.
DOCTOR.—A. C. Folsom.
MERCHANTS.—E. C. Ferguson, Packard & Jackson.
MECHANICS.—L. Wilbur.
HOTELS.—I. Cathcart, Exchange, and H. W. Light, Riverside.
SALOONS.—Cosmopolitan, W. B. Stevens.
STREET HALL.—F. F. Marks.
BLACKSMITHS.—W. H. Ward and L. Hanson.
SHOEMAKERS.—Wm. Edwards.
CABINET MAKERS.—Gore and Son.

PROFESSIONAL CARDS.

ELDRIDGE MORSE,
Lawyer;
SNOHOMISH.

JOHN LEARY.
McNAUGHT & LEARY,
ATTORNEYS AND COUNSELLORS
AT LAW,
SEATTLE, WASHINGTON TERRITORY.
n71 st

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

W. M. TIRTLOT
Lawyer,
Notary Public and Conveyancer.
Snohomish City, W. T.
v1:85

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

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

DENTAL NOTICE!

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

PRICES TO SUIT THE TIMES.

Teeth will be made in a day so that patients can return by the next boat.

Latest by Telegraph. EASTERN STATES.

OMAHA, Nov. 3.—General Howard's command arrived here this morning by the steamer Benton, and proceeded west on a special train. The command consists of companies from the 4th artillery, 21st, 8th and 12th regiments of infantry. The companies will be distributed along the following posts on the Pacific coast: One to Fort Walla Walla, two to Fort Townsend, four to Fort Vancouver, two to Fort Canby, two to Fort Yuma, Arizona, two to Fort Stevens, Oregon, one to Presidio barracks, near San Francisco, one to Alcatraz Island prison post, also near San Francisco.

NEW ORLEANS, Nov. 4.—The steamship Frankfort from Bremen, with 270 emigrants, mostly from Texas, has arrived. Capt. Kughish, of the Frankfort, reports that on Oct. 15th she rescued the captain and seven men, the crew of the waterlogged schooner Rapuvald Yarl from Lisbon, with salt for Norway, and brought them to this city.

INDIANAPOLIS, Nov. 4.—At 10 o'clock this forenoon, Senator Morton's remains were escorted to the courthouse by the light infantry and pall-bearers, the infantry forming around the hearse, pall-bearers and a few friends on foot, some of whom carried floral offerings. The hearse was handsomely covered with flags. The arrangements at the courthouse have been admirable, and the immense crowd was handled with but little confusion. The corpse was exposed in the center of the main hall, midway between the grand stairways and elevator, on either side of which a continual flow of people have passed all day and evening. At least 50,000, some say more, have viewed the remains. The decorations of the galleries and main floor are neat and appropriate, being composed of black drapery with evergreen wreaths. Contributions of flowers are in great profusion, some of them coming from Washington, St. Louis and elsewhere. Stands of colors composed of Indiana regimental flags are placed about the floor—two of the most handsomely arranged being just behind the single guards, who stand arms at rest at the head and foot of the casket.

This evening an impressive scene took place. At half-past seven the hall was cleared and further ingress stopped for the time to admit the relatives and near personal friends of the Senator. They numbered perhaps fifty, and marched around the casket two or three times, the orchestra in a remote gallery playing an appropriate selection while they remained. The committee of the Senate and House arrived to-day, and during the afternoon viewed the remains in company with Gov. Williams.

ST. LOUIS, Nov. 4.—The *Globe Democrat's* special from Jefferson City says the large wooden barracks, with stockade surrounding it, where the convicts working in the coal mines at Mt. Serrat were confined, burned last night. It appears some convicts have been acting badly, and about eight o'clock, after all the prisoners were in their bunks, while Superintendent Todd was passing through the corridor, a lamp standing on a bucket was thrown at him. The lamp broke and the flames flew in all directions, setting fire to the stairs and some bedding near by. An alarm was sounded by Todd, and seeing the destruction of the building inevitable, ordered the prisoners to jump from the windows which they did, the guards meantime being stationed in order to prevent escape. Those in the second story received no serious injury, but those in the attic, panic-stricken, jumped out so fast that they fell on each other. Several were badly hurt. The building was destroyed in fifteen minutes. Two bodies were found in the debris. The injured were

taken to Jefferson City. Some of the wounded say a plot had been formed to burn the mines, but in consequence of changes in men it was frustrated.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 2.—The following was received at a late hour this evening:

EXECUTIVE MANSION Nov. 2.

I lament the sad occasion which makes it my duty to testify the public respect for the eminent citizen and distinguished statesman whose death yesterday at his home in Indianapolis has been made known to the people by telegraphic announcement. The services of Oliver P. Morton to a nation in a difficult and responsible administration of the affairs of the state of Indiana as its governor during a critical juncture of the civil war can never be overvalued by his countrymen. His long service in the senate has shown his great power as a legislator and as a leader and chief counsellor of the political party charged with the administration of the government during that period. In all things and at all times he has been able, strenuous and faithful in the public service, and his fame with his countrymen rests upon a secure foundation. The several executive departments will be closed on the day of the funeral and appropriate honors should be paid to the memory of the deceased statesman by the whole nation.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 2.

To Col. W. R. Holloway, Indianapolis: Your message received last evening. I share most fully in the sorrow which our whole country feels in the loss of so eminent, patriotic and wise statesman as the late Senator Morton. The senate adjourned immediately this morning on the announcement of Senator Morton's death, having first appointed a committee to attend the funeral obsequies, Senator McDonald, Davis of Illinois, Burnside, Bayard Cameron of Pennsylvania and Booth.

W. A. WHEELER,

Vice President.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 2.

Col. W. R. Holloway: I desire through you to offer to Gov. Morton's widow and family, my warmest sympathy in their great affliction. Amid the general and sincere manifestations of sorrow by the public at his loss, of which no one can be more sensible than myself, my long friendship for Gov. Morton makes me wish to be counted among those who feel in his death, the grief of a personal bereavement.

R. B. HAYES.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 2.—The president issued directions early to-day that flags on all public buildings be placed at half-mast in respect to the memory of Senator Morton. The cabinet met, all members present, to pay proper official honors to the distinguished dead.

The senate chamber, before and during the brief session to-day, was one of marked solemnity. Senators conversed together in hushed tones, the single topic of remarks being the last great inroad of death among their number. Not only instances of the power and ability but also numerous of the personal warm-heartedness of the deceased, were related, and during prayer by the chaplain, many moist eyes were seen on the floor of the senate. Gov. Booth goes to Indiana to-night as one of the committee appointed by the senate to attend the funeral.

NEW ORLEANS, Nov. 1.—The steamship City of Bristol drawing 20 feet and nine inches, passed through the jetty channel without detention, the deepest draught vessel that ever went from this port.

NEW YORK, Nov. 6.—11:30 P. M.—Indications at this hour are that the Republican State ticket is elected by a small majority. The Democratic majority in this city is under 20,000. In Kings county, not over 4,000. This shows a Democratic loss of 13,000 to 14,000; as compared with the vote of

1875, while returns from the interior indicate the rest of the majority of that year has been overcome.

PHILADELPHIA, Nov. 7.—Partial returns from eleven counties of sixty-six in Pennsylvania, show a net gain for Noyes. Democratic majority in State from 10,000 to 12,000.

BOSTON, Nov. 7.—Returns of 150 towns show that Rice, Republican, leads Gaston, Democrat, by 8,332 votes being a gain for Rice in those towns of 165. Gaston loses 2,779 votes. Pittman Prohibitionist, gains over the vote for Baker last year 4,800, which seems to have been drawn from the Democratic side rather than from the Republican.

The *Journal* claims Rice's election by from 12,000 to 15,000 plurality, which probably is not wide of the mark. The Legislature is largely Republican and the Council nearly solid Republican.

BRIDGEPORT, Conn. Nov. 7.—P. T. Barnum is elected to the general assembly by a majority of 212. The usual Democratic majority heretofore has been about 450.

MILWAUKEE, Nov. 7.—The City of Milwaukee, except five precincts, gives 88 majority for Smith, Republican. Eighty-eight towns and wards give Smith 600 majority. The Republican gain 100 plurality.

NEW YORK, Nov. 6.—Cattlin, Republican nominee for District Attorney in Brooklyn, was elected by over 3,000 majority.

BOSTON, Nov. 9.—Returns from all but seven towns in the State received. The vote is as follows: Rice, 90,423; Gaston, 66,735; Pellman, 15,211; Phillips, 1,471. Senate 35 Republican and 5 Democrats, a gain of two Senators for the Republicans. House 173 Republicans and 64 Democrats, one Liberal Republican—Independent.

CHICAGO, Nov. 7.—Returns this morning nearly complete give the Republican county ticket from 8000 to 10,000 majority. McCrey, for Treasurer has 5,000.

NEWARK, N. J., Nov. 7.—The latest returns give McClellan 12,500 majority. The Legislature is Democratic in both houses.

MILWAUKEE, Nov. 7.—Later returns give Smith 8,000 majority, so far as heard from.

TERREHAUT, Ind., Nov. 8.—A delegation arrived here at 7 o'clock this evening, bearing a commission from Gov. J. M. Williams, appointing Daniel Voorhees as U. S. Senator, to fill the vacancy occasioned by the death of Senator Morton. Voorhees, in accepting, pays a touching tribute to the deceased Senator.

PHILADELPHIA, Nov. 7.—Twenty-six counties outside of Philadelphia show a Democratic gain of 2,000 over the vote of last year.

NEW YORK, Nov. 7.—The complete returns of the city give Beach, Democrat, 77,188; Churchill, Republican 47,300.

EUROPEAN.

BUCHAREST, Nov. 2.—On Wednesday Chevet Pasha advanced to retake Teliche. He was defeated after several hours engagement by the Russians at Radomaz, and fled in the greatest disorder. Plevna is now completely invested.

CONSTANTINOPLE, Nov. 1.—It is officially announced that 122,000 men are to be immediately called out for active service, and a majority of these are members of the reserve. The draft will leave 333,000 registered members of the reserve.

VIENNA, Nov. 2.—Eight thousand regular troops, all now remaining in Constantinople, have been ordered to the front.

A Belgrade correspondent telegraphs that all Servian militia brigades except one have been ordered to the frontier.

LONDON, Nov. 1.—An effort is being made to gain possession of the Plevna

and Rahova road by the mountains. The force between Vid and Iskra yesterday made a reconnaissance along the Danube in the direction of Radova. At Vid they found a Turkish detachment occupying some earthworks, and after a brief cannonade the Turkish magazine exploded and the garrison retreated in the direction of Rahova. Two companies of the Roumanians occupy the rebut.

LONDON, Nov. 2.—The bombardment of Plevna continues in a desultory way.

A dispatch from Shumla says Sillistria is threatened with investment, but it is exceedingly strong in defences, and has a full armed garrison commanded by Selim Pasha, one of the ablest Turkish generals.

PARIS, Nov. 2.—McMahon gave a dinner at Elysee this evening in honor of Gen. Grant. Among the distinguished guests present were Ducs De Broglie and De Cases, Gen. Berthaut, Viscount Du Meaux, Mme Fontour, Cailanx and Brunet, and Admiral Gicquelles Touches, all members of the cabinet, some of these with ladies, Marquis De Alsace, M. Moirard and members of the marshal's military household, Mrs. Grant, Mr. Noyes, the American minister and lady, Consul General Tobert and lady and Mrs. Rickles. Grant sat on the right of Mme McMahon, Duc De Broglie on the left. Mrs. Grant sat on the right of President McMahon, and Mrs. Noyes was seated between Mrs. Sickles and Tobert. The banquet was a brilliant and animated affair, beginning at 7:30 and terminated at 9 o'clock. After dinner Gen. Grant and President McMahon had a long conversation.

PARIS, Nov. 6.—The official journal announces that the De Broglie ministry, at the request of President McMahon, have withdrawn their resignations.

NOV. 7.—A deputation from the Right of the Lower Chamber have had an interview with President McMahon, and informed him they counted on his firmness to resist revolutionary enterprises. The *Temps* says the Republicans lost 57 and gained 168 seats in Council General.

CONSTANTINOPLE, Nov. 7.—Many prominent dignitaries have been arrested by order of the Grand Vizier. It is said a conspiracy on the part of the party of the ex-Sultan Murad has been discovered.

Mukhtar Pasha telegraphs from Erzeroum Monday that he had an engagement at Deo Boyoun, after which he returned there.

WYOMING

HOT CREEK, W. T., Nov. 7.—The Arrapahoe Indians, who left the Red Cloud Agency last Thursday in charge of Lieut. Lemly, of the 5th Cavalry, arrived here today, on their way to Fort Casper, this Territory, in the vicinity of which place they will remain this winter. The party consists of 280 lodges of Arrapahoes and 10 lodges of Sioux, in all about 1,200 people. They profess to be well pleased with their removal from the Red Cloud Agency and appear to be anxious to reach their new hunting ground. All are well and warmly clothed. The band have over a thousand head of ponies. The majority of the bucks have arms, but have no great amount of ammunition. They expect to reach Fort Fetterman by the 20th, and Casper by the end of the month.

PACIFIC COAST.

SAN FRANCISCO, Nov. 4.—In the municipal court today two charges of forgery of naval certificates against Geo. W. Piny were dismissed on motion of assistant Dist. Atty Darwin, who stated there was no proof that Spelding's signature was forged, but that on the contrary, it was put there by his direction.

Hindoo's Search for Truth.

All the world over, I wander, in lands that I never have trod,
Are the people eternally seeking for the signs and steps of a God?
Westward across the ocean, and northward ayen the snow,
Do they all stand gazing, as ever, and what do the wisest know?
Here in this mystical India, the deities hover and swarm
Like the wild bees heard in the tree-tops, or the gusts of a gathering storm;
In the air men hear their voices, their feet on the rocks are seen,
Yet we all say, "Whence is the message, and what may the wonder mean?"
A million shrines stand open, and over the ceaser swings;
As they bow to mystical symbol or the figures of ancient kings;
And the incense rises ever, and rises the endless cry
Of those who are heavy laden, and of cowards, who are loth to die.
For the destiny drives us together, like deer in a pass of hills,
Above is the sky, and around us, the sound and the shot that kills;
Pushed by a Power we see not, and struck by a hand unknown,
We pray to the trees for shelter, and press our lips to a stone.
Here are the tombs of my kinsfolk, the first of an ancient name,
Chiefs who were slain on the warfield, and women who died in flame;
They are gods, these kings of the foretime, they are spirits who guide our race—
Ever I watch and worship; they sit with a marble face.
And the myriad idols around me, and the legion of muttering priests,
The revels and rites unholy, the dark unspeakable feasts!
What have they wrung from the silence? Hath even a whisper come
Of the secret—whence and whither? Alas! for the gods are dumb.
Shall I list the words of the English, who come from the uttermost sea?
"The Secret, hath it been told you, and what is your message to me?"
It is naught but the wide-world story, how the earth and the heavens began,
How the gods are glad and angry, and a Deity once was man.
I had thought, "Perchance in the cities, where the rulers of India dwell,
Whose orders flash from the far land, who girdle the earth with a spell,
They have fathomed the depth we float on, or measured the unknown main,"
Sadly they turn from the venture, and say that the quest is vain.
Is life then a dream and delusion, and where shall the dreamer awake?
Is the world seen like shadows on water, and what if the mirror break?
Shall it pass as a camp that is struck, as a tent that is gathering and gone
From the sands that were lamp lit at eve, and at morning are level and lone?
Is there naught in the heavens above, whence the hail and the levin are hurled,
But the wind that swept around us by the rush of the rolling world?
The wind that shall scatter my ashes, and bear me to silence, and sleep
With the dirge, and the sounds of lamenting, and voices of woman who weep!

—*Cornhill Magazine.*

The Salmon of Columbia River and Puget Sound.

BY JAMES G. SWAN.

The most important fish taken in this Territory, both as regards the quantity and extensive use made of it by the natives and settlers for food, as well as for the valuable branch of business of export purposes is the Salmon, of which, including the trout, there are sixteen varieties as enumerated by Cooper and Suckley in their reports on the zoology of the Territory, and by Baird, Girard, Sir John Richardson and other authorities, who have written upon the Ichthyology of the northwest coast.

Dr. Suckley, an originality quite commendable in him, has adopted Indian names for new varieties which are more readily understood by the people of the Territory than the impronounceable Greek and Latin names commonly used in scientific descriptions, and his names

have been adopted by all subsequent writers.

The finest salmon taken on the Pacific Coast, are the Spring Silver Salmon of the Columbia River, of which the choicest are taken near the mouth of that river and are known as "Chinook" Salmon from the fact that the early fisheries were principally located at that point.

This Salmon is named (*Salmo Quin-nat*), an evident corruption of the name of a delicious variety, found in the Quin-nault river near point Grenville, north of Grays Harbor. The Salmon Quin-nat enter the Columbia river in May and June and generally are most abundant when the Salmon berry (*Rubus spectabilis*) is ripe, say about the 10th of June.

The Spring Salmon of the Columbia reach a great size, forty pounds being not an unusual weight for them to attain. Some even reaching seventy pounds. They are excessively fat when they first enter the river, but after ascending to the upper waters, they become thin and lose their finest flavor. They are in their best condition when they first come in from the ocean.

The most delicious variety I have tasted in the Territory are taken in the Quin-nault river and are known as Quin-nault Salmon in distinction from any other variety. They rarely attain 10 pounds weight, but they are very fat and of the most delicate flavor imaginable.

The names and varieties of Salmon and Salmon-trout in Washington Territory as given by Dr. George Suckley, U. S. A. in his zoological report to Gov. Stevens are as follows:

1. "Salmo Quinnant," Spring Silver Salmon May and June.
2. "Salmo Quinnault," April and May.
3. "Salmo pancidens" weak tooth Salmon, May and June.
4. "Salmo Tsuppitch," white Salmon, September.
5. "Salmo Truncatus," silvery winter Salmon, or squaretailed Salmon, mid winter.
6. "Salmo Gairdneri," spring Salmon, May and June.
7. "Salmo Confluentus," Nisqually Salmon, June.
8. "Salmo Seonlin," hook nose Salmon, September and October.
9. "Salmo Pretens," hump back Salmon, September and October in alternate years.
10. "Salmo Canis," dog Salmon, or spotted Salmon, October and November.
11. "Salmo Gibbsii," black-spotted Salmon-trout, May.
12. "Salmo Spectabilis," red spotted Salmon-trout, mid summer and Autumn.
13. "Salmo (Fario) Aurora," or angle spotted trout.
14. "Salmo Clarkii," brook trout or Clark's Salmon.

There are several other varieties of trout, but, as yet they have not been properly defined, and in some instances are known to be the young of other fish.

Young Salmon called by the English "Grilse," or yearlings, are often taken on the waters of Puget Sound and called trout by inexperienced persons, and of the trout proper, there is but little doubt that the young of some species have been classed as new varieties, from being different marked than the adults.

As an almost invariable rule, the best varieties of Salmon frequent the large rivers, while the inferior kinds like the hook nose and dog Salmon frequent the smaller streams. Those two last named varieties enter the rivers of Puget Sound in immense numbers in the fall, particularly the dog Salmon or spotted Salmon which run up the smallest streams in vast shoals, even running out of the water upon the shores in their blind eagerness to surmount impossibilities and reach the head waters of the stream to deposit their spawn.

It is not my intention at the present time, nor will the limits of a newspaper article give space to a description of all these varieties and the rivers they frequent, but I would suggest to those engaged in the business of canning, and particularly those persons who think that a "Salmon is a Salmon," to examine into this matter, and they will find full descriptions of all varieties in the zoological works of Suckley and Cooper, in part 2 of vol. 12 Pacific railroad re-

ports. There is quite as much difference in the quality of our Salmon as between the fat calicheon and the dry smelt, or between extra number one mackerel and "tinkers," and those establishments who pay the most attention to the selection of the best varieties will find that the market demand will give them the preference.—*Argus.*

The Earth-Worm and the Formation of Mould.

Forty years ago Mr. Darwin read a paper before the Geological Society, in which he showed that the formation and the characters of the so-called "vegetable mould," which forms a covering several inches in depth on the surface of all productive land, were due, in great measure, to the constant activity of the common earth-worm. These animals burrow through the soil, taking into their bodies, as they go, earth, from which to extract the nutritive matters on which they subsist; and then, coming to the surface, deposit the non-nutritious portions of the earth in the form of little heaps. These heaps, accumulating, produce a superficial layer of very finely divided mould, which, in the course of years, forms a stratum several inches thick, eminently suitable for the growth of plants. The work done by a single worm is naturally very small, but the insignificance of the individual is quite made up by the immense numbers in which they exist. Mr. Darwin adduced a case in which a field well covered with burnt marl and cinders showed in fifteen years a four-inch layer of mould, the marl and cinders being all buried in an even layer beneath it. Thus "the agriculturist in plowing the ground follows a method strictly natural; and he only imitates in a rude manner, without being able to bury the pebbles or to sift the fine from the coarse soil, the work which nature is daily performing by the agency of the earth-worm."

This most curious case of the intimate relations of animals to plants, and of both to the processes of sub-aerial change taking place on the earth's surface, has recently been worked out in great detail by Von Hensen, who, strange to say, does not seem to have heard of Darwin's labors, which he confirms and supplements. He states that the adult worms come to the surface of the earth at night, and, with their tails in the mouths of their burrows, survey the country round, and collect food in the shape of leaves and twigs. These are heaped up round the entrance, the leaves being rolled up separately and partly drawn into the tube, where they soon become macerated and partially decomposed, so as to form such savory meat as the worm's soul loveth.

Von Hensen's observations were conducted in a garden with a layer of mould nine inches deep, and a subsoil of yellow diluvial sand. The worm-tubes were not easily traced in the mould, but were perfectly clear in the sand, running vertically downwards to a depth of from three to six feet. The tubes were often found to be lined with stones about the size of a pin's head, brought from the surface, and fruit kernels were also found in them. But the point of chief importance is, that the walls of the burrows were found to be beset with little black masses of a characteristic shape,—the excrements of the worms. Besides these fresh inhabited tubes, others were found in which the cavity was filled with black earth, the black color being diffused into the surrounding sand, and these again passed insensibly into mere black stripes,—veins of mould running in the sandy subsoil.

In about half of the uninhabited tubes were found the roots of plants growing on the surface; these followed exactly the direction of the tube, and gave off fine root-hairs through the black walls of the latter. From an extended series of observations, Von Hensen states that the roots of annuals can only penetrate into the subsoil through channels opened out to them by earth-worms, and he observes that this penetration must be of service to the plant, as the subsoil retains moisture longer than the surface layer of mould.

The contents of the intestines and the excretions of worms show a great similarity in microscopical and chemical characters to "vegetable mould"

(*Blattererde*) formed by mixing together rotting leaves and sand, and leaving them for about two years, after which time the leaves are found to have undergone complete decomposition, a very few shrivelled cells being discoverable among sand-grains and brown organic molecules.

To ascertain the precise part taken by the earth-worms in the production of this vegetable mould, Von Hensen placed two worms in a glass vessel filled with sand, on the surface of which was spread a layer of fallen leaves. The worms set to work at once, and, after about six weeks, the surface of the sand was found to be covered with a layer of mould nearly half an inch deep, while many leaves had been carried to a depth of three inches. Worm-tubes ran in all directions through the sand; some were quite fresh; others had a wall of mould an eighth of an inch thick; others again were completely filled with mould. In short, the soil of the vessel was already perfectly well prepared for the growth of plants.

A single worm weighs about forty-six grains, and produces in twenty-four hours nearly eight grains of excrementitious matter. There are, on an average, about thirty thousand worms to an acre of ground, the combined weight of which is over two hundred and twenty pounds, and which together pass through their bodies and reduce to a fine state of division about thirty-seven pounds of mould in twenty-four hours. Besides this, they produce a uniform distribution of the mould, open up passages in the subsoil for roots, and render the subsoil fertile. They thus perform for the agriculturist an office which is not only valuable and extensive, but quite inimitable.—*Nineteenth Century.*

Port Discovery Items.

George Cooper still keeps up his reliable stage line between Port Townsend and Tukeys landing on Discovery Bay. His teams go into town every morning, arriving there about ten A. M. and starts from there for the landing at about two P. M.

The little steam launch that runs across to the mill from Tukey's landing is a well paying piece of property. Mr Tukey is now the owner.

Like other places dealing in logs, Discovery feels the depression in the lumber market. It is estimated that there are enough logs already cut on the Sound to last the mills at their present rate of sawing from four to six months. Gamis is still buying largely, has some 18,000,000 feet on hand, enough to last her some four months at her present rate of sawing.

No other mill is buying extensively except Blakely. At Discovery, two weeks ago, there was only a little over 1,000,000 feet on hand, and they were not buying. They proposed to saw up all logs on hand, and then shut down the mill for extensive repairs and improvements.

Mr. Woods expects to be able to cut and handle his lumber 50 cents per 1,000 cheaper than these improvements are effected than at present. This will receive a thorough overhauling last winter, and with these repairs it will become one of the best and most economical mills to run in the country. Like all other lumbermen on the Sound, they are anxiously awaiting to see if there will be a wet winter in Southern California, if so then after improvements are all completed they will start up full time.

No transient men are around the place no more than are barely necessary to run the mill being in the town, and these being nearly all old employees.

One of the representative characters of the place, Mr. A. H. Tilden, on Monday night, Oct. 22, came near being suffocated and burned to death. He was awakened about midnight, to find himself nearly stifled with the smoke in his cabin, and before he scarce had time to see about him, he felt the fire burning his bed, underclothing as well as the bare flesh. His cabin was fortunately close to the water, arousing himself, with aid procured everything was speedily drenched with water. The damage was chiefly confined to his clothing and bedding, and amounted to between fifty and seventy-five dollars.

Tom Paine.

THE ISSUE BETWEEN THE NEW YORK "OBSERVER" AND COL. INGERSOLL.

Col. R. G. Ingersoll and the New York *Observer* are having what at first blush looks like a controversy about Tom Paine and the way he shuffled off his mortal coil. The eloquent and undaunted Colonel takes up something that paper said sometime ago, about Paine's dying a "drunken, cowardly and bestial death," and by some strange transposition of terms issues a challenge to that paper to go ahead and prove "certain pretended accounts of the frightful agonies endured by Paine and Voltaire when dying." As the matter is looked into, it turns out to be only an imitation controversy, since Ingersoll does not deny the allegations of the *Observer*; nor has the *Observer* affirmed what the Col. calls upon it so loudly to prove. But, while under no obligation to say any more, until what had been charged was contradicted, the paper devotes three or four columns to showing that Paine died not only a drunken and bestial death, but that for many years previous, and even up to that time, he lived a beastly, cowardly and drunken life. And so far as respectable, trustworthy evidence goes, it seems to us that the *Observer* fully substantiates the position it assumes. The first witness brought forward was the late Grant Thornburn, whom some of us can remember as one of the most respected of our citizens, and who personally knew and often saw Paine while he lived at Carver's porter house in Thomas street. In 1851 Mr. Thornburn communicated to the *Observer* some "Reminiscences of Thomas Paine," which are now republished by that paper, and whose statements certainly show up Paine as being just what the paper calls him.

The next witness cited is Rev. Dr. Wickham of Montpelier, Vermont, who resided many years ago at New Rochelle, where Paine died and was buried, and who says: "I have heard the physician who attended him describe the condition in which he was accustomed to find his patient, and to which his vicious habits, especially drinking, had reduced him. This he said was revolting to his sensibilities, making even his necessary visits to prescribe for his relief, exceedingly unwelcome and repulsive. This physician was an esteemed elder in the church of which I was pastor, highly respected not only for his skill in his profession, but regarded as a man of sound judgment and unimpeachable veracity. He has been dead many years, but the name of Matson Smith, M. D., is still held in honored remembrance by all who knew him."

The statement of Rev. Dr. Wickham, is confirmed by Rev. Dr. Hawley, his successor at New Rochelle, who says with reference to his own conversation with Dr. Smith: "I have heard from him substantially the same account of Paine's degradation, from personal knowledge, as his physician, the particulars of which are too loathsome to appear in print. He came to lose all self-respect and regard for decency in his personal habits which at times were simply beastly. His drunkenness became habitual and notorious before he left New Rochelle; and he was not unfrequently found lying by the roadside, so helplessly intoxicated that he had to be carried home, as I have been told by persons who have befriended him in this manner." This appears to be conclusive as respects his manner of life.

As regards his last hours and death, the journal of Stephen Grellet, a worthy Quaker minister, records a number of facts and incidents which go to show that Paine's infidel associates neglected and deserted him, leaving him to the care of Christians who ministered to his necessities. His nurse was a Quakeress from Greenwich, named Mary Roscoe, who says that when going to carry him some refreshments, she repeatedly heard him uttering the words, "Oh, Lord," "Lord God," or "Lord Jesus, have mercy on me." This seems to indicate clearly enough that Paine lacked the courage of his old opinions when brought face to face with that death-bed which is a reflector of the heart. Upon the whole, it looks as if Col. Ingersoll had taken nothing by his motion, except to elicit the sort of information and evidence that he was not anxious to get.—*N. Y. Mail.*

Tom. Paine's Last Hours.

WHAT ROBERT G. INGERSOLL SAYS IN REPLY TO THE NEW YORK "OBSERVER."

PHILADELPHIA (Ill.), October 12.—The *Saturday Evening Call* of to-morrow will publish the reply of Robert G. Ingersoll to the *New York Observer*. He begins by stating that in San Francisco last Summer he made an offer of \$1,000 to any one who would prove that Thomas Paine died in agony and fear. On the 1st of August Mr. Ingersoll hearing that the *Observer* had accepted the challenge, wrote the editor a letter stating that he would deposit \$1,000 in gold in the bank to be paid if a commission chosen by him and Mr. Ingersoll should find that Paine died in agony and fear, and all the evidence should be presented to this commission and arguments heard. To this challenge the *Observer* replied, denying that it had made the affirmations in the term stated, and therefore there was no need to substantiate them. Mr. Ingersoll, in the meantime getting a copy of the *Observer*, prints from it to show that the *Observer* not only said that Paine died a drunken, cowardly and beastly death, but that it accepted his challenge, calling upon him to deposit the money, and therefore he charges it with falsehood, and says: "You have eaten your own dirt; I would rather have dined with Ezekiel." Mr. Ingersoll then takes up the subject of

PAINE'S RECANTATION.

And gives the statements of two clergymen who visited him on his death-bed, Messrs. Middlebollar and Cunningham, to whom Paine replied: "Let me have none of your Popish stuff." He prints a letter from Thomas Nixon and Daniel Pelton to the same effect; also, a letter from Gilbert Vale and Philip Graves, who were both acquainted with Amos Woodworth, a man who sat up with Paine the night before his death. Mr. Woodworth says that he died as he had taught. He had a sore upon his side, and when we turned him it was very painful, and he would cry out, "O, God!" or something like that. The next witness is Willet Hicks, a Quaker preacher. He says that Paine died as he had lived. It was this same Willet Hicks to whom Paine applied for a place in the Quaker cemetery. It was denied him. If Paine had recanted they would have given him a burial place. He also gives a letter from W. J. Hilton, who was acquainted with a Justice of the Peace named John Hodgeboom living in Rensselaer County N. Y. John Hodgeboom was well acquainted with Paine; saw him frequently in his last years, and said there was no truth in his recantation.

AFTER ENUMERATING HIS WITNESSES

And attesting the truth of his statements he gives the will of Paine, in which he simply acknowledges a Creator, and then asks, "If Thomas Paine recanted why do you pursue him?" "One by one the instruments of torture have been snatched from the cruel clutch of the Church, until within the armory of orthodoxy there remains but one weapon—slander." Then he takes up the evidence of the principal witnesses on the other side, Mary Hinsdale and Mary Roscoe. Of Mary Hinsdale he says that William Cobbett in 1818 visited her, when he said she had no recollection of what she said. Of Mary Roscoe, whom he believes to be the same as Mary Hinsdale, he says her own story refutes itself. Next, as to the life of Paine being that of a drunken beast, this evidence rests on the evidence of Grant Thorburn, who says of Paine: First, that his wife obtained a divorce from him in England; second, that he was a defaulter and fled to America, and third, that he was a drunkard.

In the first place Mr. Ingersoll says that the charge of divorce is utterly false, and asks for the record. The fact is that they separated, mutually respecting each other, and Paine frequently sent his wife money afterwards. The second charge is equally false; he asks for the records. Paine came to America with a letter of introduction signed by another infidel, Benjamin Franklin. As to the third charge, he enforces his argument as to its falsity by quotations from his essays, showing a vigorous mind, whereas Thorburn says he was bloated, drunken and half asleep. This he also disproves by the receptions he had and the

compliments he received on all sides.

The next witness is Rev. Mr. Wickham, who says that an Elder in his church told him Paine passed his last days in New Rochelle. This is not true. Paine passed

HIS LAST DAYS IN NEW YORK CITY.

This disposes of him, as well as all the stories of the old residents of New Rochelle, where they claim he died. Mr. Ingersoll says that all these calumnies are found in a life of Paine by Chatham—that of Chatham, Paine said he had seen so long in the habit of giving false information that the truth was to him like foreign language; that Chatham wrote a life of Paine to gratify a malice; that he was prosecuted for libel, convicted and fined. Then he gives a summary of the testimony of people with whom he lived and others as to Paine's personal habits, all declaring that he was a temperate man. Even were the charges true, he adds, drinking is not as bad as lying. An honest drunkard is better than a calumniator of the dead.

Next he gives the letters from Jefferson, Washington and Adams and others very complimentary to his patriotism, his humanity and to his weighty mind, and tells about Pennsylvania giving him £500 sterling, New York several hundred acres, and his receiving the thanks of Congress. Then follows the query as to

WHETHER HE DIED IN WANT.

According to Paine's own statement, in a letter to Mr. Rickman he was worth \$30,000 when he returned to this country in 1802. He died in 1809, making a will. From this we learn he owned a valuable farm near New York, some \$1,500 worth of stock in an insurance company; giving also in his will \$500 to various persons. But supposing for argument that he did die in want, does that establish Calvinism?—Owing to the attitude of the churches for the last 1,500 years, truth-telling has not been a very lucrative business. As a rule, hypocrisy has worn the robes and honesty the rags. That day is passing away. What crime had Thomas Paine committed that he should have feared to die? The only answer you can give is that he denied the inspiration of the Scriptures. If this is a crime the civilized world is filled with criminals. The pioneers of human thought, the intellectual leaders of the world, the foremost men of science, the kings of literature and science, are to-day unbelievers in the dogma of inspiration. Centuries ago a noise was made for the purpose of frightening mankind. Orthodoxy is the echo of that noise. Why should it be taken for granted that Thomas Paine, who devoted his life to freedom, should have been hissed at the hour of death by the snakes of conscience, while the editors of Presbyterian papers, who defended slavery as a Divine institution, and cheerfully justified the stealing of babes from the breasts of mothers, are supposed to have passed smilingly from earth to the embrace of angels? In your attempt to destroy the character of Thomas Paine you have failed and left a stain upon you own. Hereafter you will stand in the pillory of history as a defamer of the dead.

A GOVERNOR'S WIVES.—Claiborne F. Jackson, a native of Kentucky, was once Governor of the State of Missouri. He joined the Southern Confederacy, and died during his term at a farm-house opposite Little Rock, among strangers, with no kind hand of affection near to soothe his pain and rob his death-bed of half its anguish. The most remarkable fact connected with the history of his life is perhaps the statement that he married five sisters in one of the most respectable, wealthy and distinguished families in the State; that as soon as one wife would die he would go and marry her sister in reasonable time. Of course some of them were widows when he married them. In connection with the marriages there was a standing joke told at the expense of the Governor, which was that when he went to ask the old gentleman's consent to marry the last one, the venerable father is reported to have said: "Yes, Claib, you can have her. You have got them all. For goodness sake, don't ask me for the old woman!"

Port Townsend.

This is for its size one of the most important commercial points on the coast; being the place where the Custom house for this district is located, all vessels belonging to the Sound are compelled to hail from there; which makes it the centre of the shipping interests, as Seattle is at present is the main distributive point for the Sound. There are only some three or four points in the Union, where the aggregate tonnage exceeds that of the export tonnage of Port Townsend, and those are our largest commercial cities. There are some months when the exports of the Port Townsend District have exceeded in bulk those of any other collection district of the U. S.

Many have supposed that the place would have been the largest town on the Sound long before this, if it had been located nearer the head of the bay, above the Military station, where the harbor is perfect. That in front of the town being more of a roadstead, than harbor. However this might be, the change probably never will be made, unless a railroad would locate its terminus there, or something of that kind affect the present location.

The chief obstacle that at present exists to prevent the growth of Port Townsend, is the lack of fresh water convenient for shipping and manufacturing purposes.

The Custom House, and its being a shipping rendezvous, makes the place more independent of sudden financial changes of any one species of business than any other place on the Sound. It also has a tendency to gather there many persons of liberal education, so that there is more real refined society there than is usual in a place of that size. Besides its numerous churches, well sustained schools, and enterprising business firms, its hotels are looked upon as among the best in the Territory. Frank Clapp of the *Cosmopolitan* is perhaps the most genial, social landlord of the Sound, is deservedly a favorite and is making so much money, that he has had to send to Cincinnati and get a large safe made expressly for him, to keep his money in.

Dodd & Pugh of the Central hotel have the best hotel building on the Sound. They endeavor to keep a select and strictly first class hotel.

Each Political party are now represented by its own party organ.

The *Argus*, the Republican journal, has so improved under the management of Mr. Wier, that it now ranks as among the best Sound journals. His support notwithstanding the existence of another journal there, has increased in a degree commensurate with the many improvements he has made. He now is considering the plan of doing away with the *patent*, which he can well afford to do. We wish him success.

The *Democratic Press* was started only a few months ago, with H. L. Blanchard as Editor and Learned as chief of the local department. New press, type and material was procured specially for that journal. No *patent* is used, but its make up is perhaps the *spiciest* of any journal in the Territory. Its forte being sharp personal criticism of public officers, and its rivals. Its shipping locals are greater in variety and amount than any other paper in the Territory. Politically it claims to be emphatically Democratic.

Of the public men of the place, Mr. Seavey still keeps the clerks office of the Dist. Court in order.

Bradshaw and Van Bokkelen hold their own, and have a kindly word for all of their friends. Capt. Inman, since the accident, where he was burned out has made up for his losses. Pays close attention to his professional business and is doing well. Morris Haller has a very neat Law Office, is doing an excellent business, and now rejoices over a very valuable addition to his law library, in the shape of a complete set of U. S. Sup. Court reports. Cal McFadden, a son of the late Judge McFadden, has stuck out his shingle as an attorney at law. We wish him equal professional success to the honored Judge.

Lawyer Smith came to the Sound about five years ago; before settling down to practice he acquired title to a claim up the Skagit, opposite the *Devils elbow*. He bears the reputation of being an able, gentlemanly lawyer. He is greatly interested in the growth of the lower Sound.

Besides his interest at Skagit, he is also interested in the fisheries being established down the Straits towards Neah Bay.

Among the noteworthy improvements of the place is the new marine hospital buildings nearing completion. These changes and additions to the marine hospital, will make it, under the efficient management of Dr. Minor, equal to, if not superior to any other on the coast. The outside work is now done. The rest soon will be.

According to statements made by some of the oldest inhabitants, Port Townsend was first settled in 1807, by A. A. Plummer and Chas. Batchelder; both single men. The first families were brought there in February 1852 in Mr. L. B. Hastings's schooner, consisting of the families of Messrs Hastings, Pettygrove, Shelton, Clinger, Ross and Talentire. Mr. Briggs came the next trip. On Hastings's first trip with his schooner from Townsend he took to Olympia the press on which the *Pioneer* was printed, the first newspaper ever printed on the Sound.

Mr. Pettygrove is frequently called the father of Port Townsend, yet all of these men are identified with its history and from their settlement the growth of the place was assured. Messrs. Pettygrove and Hastings each own valuable places a short distance back of the town on the stage road to Port Discovery Bay. Mr. H. having some two hundred acres under fence, valuable orchard etc. From these gentlemen, some other time we hope to obtain full particulars of the growth and history of that place.

The Northern Indians.

NUMBERS OF THE INDIANS IN NORTHERN MONTANA AND ADJACENT BRITISH TERRITORY—THE COMPANY SOUGHT BY THE FUGITIVE NES PERCES.

J. J. Healy, of Fort Benton, who has unusual facilities for getting information, about the Indians of Northern Montana and the contiguous British territory, furnishes the *Helena Independent* with the following information respecting the tribes that roam over the great north-land. All of the tribes mentioned lie south of the Saskatchewan, and are in the habit of following the buffalo into Montana. They are known as British and American Indians:

Blackfeet, 300 lodges; Big Crowfoot, chief.

Bloods, 300 lodges; Hind Bull and Red Crow, chiefs.

North Piegiens, 75 lodges; Bad Boy, chief.

Stonies, 60 lodges; Bear's Head, chief.

South Piegiens, 275 lodges; White Calf, chief.

Gros Ventres, 120 lodges; Big Beaver, chief.

Assinaboines, 300 lodges; Little Chief and Red Stone, chiefs.

Unkapapas, 250 lodges; Sitting Bull chief.

Santees, 120 lodges; Little Crow's band of Minnesota refugees.

Yanktonians, 950 lodges.

Grees, 400 lodges; Little Gun, chief.

River Crows, 125 lodges; The River Crows generally camp with the Gros Ventres.

All of the above named Indians are now hunting buffalo over the vast northern pasture fields, and within 150 miles of the point where the peace Commissioners will meet Sitting Bull. They are all north of the Missouri river and west of Wood Mountain, in the British possessions. They inhabit a territory not over 300 miles square—a prairie country said to be alive with buffalo. All the Indians are across the British line, or near it. They follow the buffalo into Montana, and back over the border. The Nez Perces had almost reached the country of these confederated tribes. A few more days would have put them beyond pursuit and danger.

BRIEF, BUT TO THE POINT.—The following is all the space given in a Texan newspaper to a lynching: "Dudley Hartford was hanged by a mob of forty men this morning, near his home two miles from Perry, in this county. Too much cattle."

—Truth need never be in a hurry, but a lie must keep all the time on the jump; a lazy lie soon wears itself out, and ends in confusion.

Why Jacob wept after kissing Rachel.

The following are the "opinions of the English press" upon the subject of the text which tells us that Jacob kissed Rachel, and lifted up his voice and wept:

If Rachel was a pretty girl and kept her face clean we don't see what Jacob had to cry about.—[Daily Telegraph.

How do you know but that she slapped his face for him?—[Ladies Treasury.

Weeping is often produced by excessive happiness; it might have been so in Jacob's case.—[Hardwick's Science Gossip.

The cause of Jacob's weeping was the refusal of Rachel to allow him to kiss her again.—[Nonconformist.

It is our opinion Jacob wept because he had not kissed her before, and he wept for the time he had lost.—[City Press.

The fellow wept because the girl did not kiss him.—[Pall Mall Gazette.

Jacob wept because Rachel told him "to do it twice more", and he was afraid to.—[Methodist Recorder.

Jacob cried because Rachel threatened to tell her mamma.—[Sunday Gazette.

He wept because there was only one Rachel to kiss.—[Clerkenwell News.

He wept for joy because it tasted so good.—[Jewish Chronicle.

We reckon he cried because she had been eating onions.—[British Standard.

Our opinion is that he found after all "it" was not what it was cracked up to be.—[New Haland Examiner.

A mistake; his month, not his eyes, watered.—[Ladies' Chronicle.

He thought it was a fast color, but wept when the paint came off.—[Fine Art Gazette.

He remembered he was her uncle, and recollected what the prayer-book says.—[Church Journal.

He was a fool, and did not know what was good for him.—[Englishman's Advertiser.

He knew there was a time to weep, it had come, and he dared not put it off.—[Methodist News.

He thought she might have a big brother.—[Sporting Chronicle.

Because there was no time for another.—[Express.

When he lifted up his voice he found it was heavy, and could not get it so high as he expected.—[Musical Notes.

He tried to impose on her feelings, for he wanted her to lend him five shillings.—[Baptist Guide.

Our friends across the water evidently send the above explanations to America, to obtain the true answer to the text;

He wept because he feared "promiscuous kissing", by church officials, would be called "naughty" in future time, and his privileges would be denied to Beecher.

THE WAY TO CONQUEST.—"I'll master it; said the ax, and his blows fell heavily on the iron; but every blow made his edge more blunt, till he ceased to strike.

"Leave it to me," said the saw, and with his relentless teeth he worked backward and forward on its surface, till they were all worn down or broken; then he fell aside.

"Ha! ha!" said the hammer, "I knew you wouldn't succeed, I'll show you the way," but at his first stroke, off flew his head, and the iron remained as before.

"Shall I try?" asked the soft, small flame. But they all despised the flame; but he curled gently around the iron, and embraced it, and never left it till it melted under his irresistible influence. There are hearts hard enough to resist the force of wrath, the malice of persecution, and the fury of pride, so as to make their acts recoil on their adversaries; but there is a power stronger than any of these, and hard indeed is that heart that can resist love.

NOT A SELF-MADE MAN.—A Hartford magnate, who seems to experience great satisfaction in dwelling upon the fact that he is a "self-made man," is given to poking sticks right and left, without regard to politeness or propriety. The other day, in a crowded store, he commenced bantering a never-do-well of doubtful antecedents, who drifted into town some years ago, winding up his remarks as follows: "Say, now, did you ever have a father and mother?" "Sartin's you live" came back the reply, like shot; "I'm none of your self-made men."

The Northern Star.

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SATURDAY... NOVEMBER 10, 1877.

Victoria.

One of the most celebrated of American jurists, in a lecture to a class of law students remarked, that the general principles of municipal law the world over, were, among all nations very nearly the same, that the chief difference consisted not in the unlikeliness of their positive statutory provisions, but rather in the different spirit in which they were administered. In other words, that the spirit that animates the life of a people makes or unmakes all of its positive institutions, and is the chief factor that must be properly estimated when a judgment is to be formed of any given community.

It is this difference of social spirit that makes almost every attempt of one from the old world, and especially from Great Britain, to describe Americans or American affairs, to write what seems more like a caricature, than a faithful description of American life. This difficulty is increased rather than diminished by the fact of common origin, language and similarity of laws and institutions, that at first view are so near alike that they appear to be the same, except in the social spirit by which they are interpreted and controlled. It might be said that from nor properly appreciating the force of this principle, most mistakes have been made by those who attempt to write their impressions of a neighboring people whom they have visited.

Adjoining us on the north, and having a great similarity of soil, climate and productions, as well as having many social and commercial interests in common, and also having very intimate business relations with us, British Columbia presents so many things that resembles this Territory, that at first sight one is tempted to apply the same rules of judgment applicable here to them and their institutions. A person need not be among our cousins across the line a day before he will plainly see that this will lead him to numberless mistakes.

For this reason we shall not attempt in this article, to make any elaborate description of Victoria, or British Columbia, her people, institutions or her resources, as a result of our recent visit to that place, reserving any attempt of that character until a closer acquaintance has made us more competent to judge than we are at present.

The Hudson Bay Co. were the first to open the great northwest of the United States as well as British Columbia to civilization. After their relinquishing Vancouver and the line of the Columbia river, Victoria became their headquarters until the Frazier river excitement in 1827, the growth of the place was little more than what was due to that great company, and its dependents. Ever since that date the northern mines of British America and Alaska, have divided with the mines further south, the attention of the hardy gold-seekers. This class has fluctuated greatly in numbers from time to time, with the varying prospects of the northern gold fields; but in Victoria has been the place they have ever procured their outfits, and to which place they return to spend their money, and stop during the long winter, when they could not work in the far northern mines. This hardy, irregu-

lar miner element has contributed largely to the wealth of Victoria. Then besides the Hudson Bay interests and the miner element, the place has been first the capital of Vancouver Island, until its union with the mainland, and then of the whole Province of British Columbia. Within the past four years, like its sister regions of the Sound, that whole region is found to contain varied and inexhaustible agricultural resources, to say nothing of its excellent coal at Nainimo, and the forests of fir and other lumber on the mainland.

Although the floating population is perhaps now much less than in former years, yet the development of these sure and fundamental sources of wealth, is rapidly increasing its permanent, settled population. The permanent population of the province is now about 10,000 inhabitants. Victoria is not only the capital and most important town, but she is the natural commercial centre for industries and resources of the whole province. Their growth will be her growth, and she will increase with the development of each new source of natural wealth, found in the province. Her present population is said to be about 5,000, or one half the entire population of the province. Situated as she is at the door of Puget Sound region, and connected with it by regular lines of steam travel, and so situated that every steam vessel that visits the Sound is sure to call there, coming and going, her prosperity will be in a great degree a measure of our growth. Then there will be so many interests to grow up together in common that information valuable to one region will be valuable to both. Thus, this year the salmon interests of Frazier and of the Sound, began to figure largely as a competing interest with those of Columbia river. The mineral and agriculture interests of the two regions must be studied in common. The tide marshes of the Frazier, and the fertile bottom lands of that valley are similar in character, and must be reclaimed the same as the same kinds of lands have been here, and made to yield such unexampled crops in Whatcom and Snohomish counties of this Territory.

For these and similar reasons we intend to examine personally, in detail, the coming year, and compare many of the separate districts, of that province, with regions of the Sound having corresponding interests and resources, to the mutual advantage perhaps of both.

The harbor of Victoria is land locked, safe and secure against all winds, but its entrance is so narrow and crooked, that the largest ocean going vessels do not like to enter there, but go in preference to Esquimault Harbor, some three or four miles westward of Victoria, where the harbor is all that can be desired for the largest ships that float.

Should Victoria ever become a great commercial centre like some of our largest cities, the two towns, or rather the space between the two harbors will be built up so as to form one town; as it is a fine graded macadamised road connects them together. Over this there should be constructed at no distant day a horse railroad for the more convenient transportation of freight and passengers between the two towns.

It is natural whenever on American sees so many chances for Yankee enterprise, many of them perhaps unimproved on account of a lack of that keen struggle for personal preeminence, the characteristic principle of our life here, to reflect on the chances of annexation to the great American Union of States, and the benefits to be conferred thereby. To large numbers of these people, any such proposition must be exceedingly distasteful for several reasons. Among these reasons being the following:

As a British province they have as much individual liberty and independence as any Territory in the U. S. As long as the chances of annexation exists the home government can never be oppressive to any colony.

Each year large sums are laid out for works of internal improvement, as much or more than they would receive if one of the most favored states of the Union. Courts of justice are less influenced by political favoritism, and they claim that their laws are stricter and more impartially administered than ours.

Then Victoria is one of the leading posts of the chain that Britain has reaching around the world. Whenever anything threatens the security of the British lion, forthwith a large fleet is sent to the north Pacific to watch British interests there. This fleet requires an immense amount of supplies, and spends large sums of money wherever they stop. Esquimault is their headquarters. There they get their supplies, and in Victoria the men spend their money. All this would be lost by annexation, and this money alone has contributed materially to the growth of Victoria.

Over, above and superior to all these reasons why annexation should be unpopular to many, exists the fact that to many the keen strife and personal rivalry incident to all Yankee enterprise, however it might develop the resources of the country, is what they most dread.

Seattle claims about the same population as Victoria, yet the latter appears to be much the larger and wealthier place. It probably ranks in wealth next to Portland of any place in the Northwest. Its wealth is superior to any place in this Territory. The most commendable thing about this place is the serviceable and substantial way the streets of the city, as well as numerous roads leading therefrom are graded and macadamized. They being the most substantial and serviceable as well as beautiful of anything of the kind we have seen on this coast.

We understand that the region around New Westminster, on the mainland, is equally distinguished this way; something in which both sections are far ahead of the Sound.

But few cheap poor buildings are being erected. The growth at present is slow, steady and substantial. The newer portion of the town contains many very fine buildings, and great numbers of beautiful and convenient residences are found along the splendid drives in the suburbs. The place contains more substantial buildings of brick and stone, than any other place of its size on this coast; yet on the other hand, in the older portions of the city, in what should be its most valuable business centre, it has, oftentimes along side some of its most important business houses, a greater number of old tumbled down rookeries than in any other place we ever were in. On inquiry we found that these disgraceful rookeries were mostly owned by wealthy men. That many were opposed to having them removed, because in the winter season, when the miners returned to spend their earnings from the mines, nearly every rookery found its tenant, and that they not only brought to their landlords a fair rental, but were the means of keeping many miners and their money there, who might otherwise go elsewhere. That they wanted just such kind of structures because then they could procure Indian women to live with them for the winter, who would be turned loose in the spring; thereby, as they reasoned, the respectable portion of female society would be shielded from the violent passions of a class of men who never were accustomed to restrain themselves.

What a shameful commentary thought we, this was upon the strict, stern and impartial administration of justice, of which our friends in that province boast so much.

Such low dens always will degrade men to the level of their environment. Will bring together all those social surroundings that cause men to commit crimes. Then if they are not crimes of violence, or that affect the property of the wealthy, they are to be encouraged and protected by such a system because forsooth they may chance to bring a few more dollars to their merchants. We have heard the same false, and degrading system of reasoning here on the Sound, and have seen the ruin it occasioned. We have also seen the wonderful moral improvement as well as financial prosperity of a community when everything of that kind was frowned upon. When public sentiment was such that no wealthy man would allow a tumbledown tenement to exist on his property more than he would a cess pool under his sitting room window. We believe this, that if every rookery of that kind was destroyed in that place and the same

pride taken by her citizens to allow nothing but neat and respectable looking, although they might be cheap tenements to exist, as they take in their beautiful roads and streets, the wealth of the individuals and the trade and business of the place would be increased to a still greater degree than at present. That not only would more men stop there, but incited by improved surroundings the moral tone of the same class would be so much improved by them so that they would scarce be recognized as the same grade of men. In particular, that it no longer would be deemed necessary for officers of the law, and representative citizens to impliedly foster unlimited prostitution with Indian women as a protection to the morals of the rest of the community. At least the experiment has been partially tried in numerous instances on the Sound and has worked as above stated wherever fairly tried.

One of the first men a citizen of the U. S. will be apt to become acquainted with is the Hon. Allen Francis the U. S. consul at that port. Mr. F. is a journalist by profession and fellow townsman of Abraham Lincoln. He published the first newspaper ever printed in Springfield, Ill. In 1861, was appointed from there to his present position, which he held until '72, when Grant appointed Mr. Estien in his place, being at that time the only Jew in the civil service on this coast. Upon the accession of Mr. Hayes Mr. Francis was reappointed to his old position. He is a gentleman of experience and ability; liberal, progressive, and popular; filling the office with credit to the government and the satisfaction of those doing business there.

We made the acquaintance of Mr. Lewis Lewis, a courteous, enterprising merchant of the place, through whom we formed the acquaintance of Mr. Higgins, the Editor of the British Colonist, the leading paper of the Colony.

This paper was established in 1858. Has been in Mr. Higgins hands since 1866, nearly 12 years, is both a daily and weekly, and a well edited, enterprising, able journal, zealously devoted to developing the agricultural and other natural resources of the province. Mr. H. has passed through all the grades of his profession from the case up. He is a great worker; but then he has excellent health, a fine family, pleasant domestic surroundings, is doing well, so that no reason exists why he should not be contented and happy, which he appears to be.

The Standard is a journal of the same size, and appearance as the Colonist, a daily and weekly paper, started in 1870, Messrs Smythe & Co. acquired control of it one year ago. These two are all the papers published regularly in Victoria. The only other papers published in the province are the Sem-weekly Guardian and Herald at New Westminster, started six or seven years ago; and the Nainimo Free Press, also a semi-weekly, started about four years ago. This article will be to long to mention any of the extensive business houses, and will only mention one, that of T. N. Hibbern, & Co Booksellers and Bookbinders, who have consented to act as agents for the STAR at that place. They now have upon their shelves some 15,000 volumes of books, and carry the largest stock of any firm, in this line, north of San Francisco.

A Storm in the Straits.

Usually the waters of the Straits of Fuca, as well as the Sound proper are so still that they are considered smooth waters over which passengers seldom become sea sick, and on which it is safe to go with a lighter, trailer craft than on the open ocean. This is in a great measure true of all the Sound region above Port Townsend. Of that below, or the Straits so called, it is true only a portion of the year. In the summer months, a canoe or small boat can usually go in safety from Port Townsend to Neah Bay, although even then, there are occasionally sudden winds and high waves, so that a small craft would need to keep near shore.

Like the great lakes of the interior, in the winter time storms frequently rise that are equally dangerous as those of the open ocean, where although the waves are not so high, yet they are sharper and the winds blow with the greatest fury; then there is the additional trouble of there not being enough sea room, but

the vessel is compelled speedily to seek any available harbor to avoid being driven helplessly on a lee shore.

On Thursday afternoon at about 4 p. m. of the 25th day of October last, the Schooner Granger, Capt. Coombs, was about leaving Port Townsend for Friday Harbor, San Juan Island. (They were going on business of Mr. Marsh's and it was expected that the passengers would be F. H. Marsh and A. M. Henderson, who has assisted Mr. M. for a long time past in his business.) Wishing to reach that side of the Sound, through their courtesy, we decided to avail ourselves of this opportunity to accompany them there. When all was ready to start, the unsettled state of the weather induced Mr. H. to withdraw from the company, and wait for the steamer Dispatch, for fear there might be enough sea to make him dwell fondly on the love he bore to old mother ocean. Although not much of a sailor, yet Mr. H. is such excellent company, always keeping up those pleasantries, we reluctantly parted from him.

For several hours after leaving Townsend the wind was so light and variable, hardly enough to keep the Schooner under headway, that it seemed as if Mr. H. took his pains for nothing. That there would certainly be no danger of enough waves to make anyone sea sick, much less to occasion any danger to so staunch a boat as the Granger.

After being out from Townsend some three or four hours the rain ceased, the sky cleared itself from clouds, and the wind began to blow very strong from the west. By eight o'clock it rose to a perfect gale; when it struck us so suddenly we were only some six or eight miles from Port Townsend, being about half way between Point Wilson and Point Partridge, when it was realized, that we were caught in so severe a gale, we were too far to return to Townsend and it was unsafe to attempt to make Friday Harbor, the place designated on San Juan Island. The only available harbor we could reach in such a gale being the Ship Harbor channel, between Tidalgo and Guemes Islands. We were rather pleased, at this chance, than otherwise, because the last time before that, we visited Ship Harbor, it was from Patilla Bay, entering the eastern end of the harbor with a strong easterly wind, to find perfectly still water in the harbor; while this time we were to approach its western extremity in a very heavy gale.

The tide began to ebb just about the time the gale struck us. This made our progress slower, and caused the sea to rise higher, but otherwise was beneficial as it helped to keep us from drifting on to Whiddy Island, which lay under our lee.

The Granger is a very strongly built flat bottom Schooner, forty-one and one-half tons register, 70 feet long, 18 feet beam, and five and one-half feet depth of hold, with well built bulwarks some two feet above the level of the deck. Her bow and stern are well elevated, and she has a convenient cabin near the stern. Mr. Marsh was disabled by sea sickness as soon as the storm reached us. Mr. Jesse Nye was at the wheel during the whole of the storm. Within a few moments after it struck the vessel we were compelled to take in the foresail, which was no easy task in such a gale of wind, and during the height of the gale, Capt. Coombs put a preventer on the jib, but for which it could not have weathered the storm.

We frequently read of waves being mountains high, a pleasing poetic fiction, the highest waves of the Atlantic being not over 30 feet, while off Cape Horn, the waves do not rise over 40 feet, and these are reported to be among the highest in the world. In this storm the waves were estimated to be fully fifteen feet high, and for about one hour, until we were under the lee of Lopez Island, the vessel was almost continually enveloped in a sheet of spray from stem to stern, and her lee rail frequently under water.

Not a cloud was to be seen, and when not drenched by the spray, it was a sublime sight to view the wide waste of waters, and see how nobly the staunch craft held on her way under the jib and mainsail.

There was no danger as the wind was free for Ship Harbor, provided the jib

The Northern Star.

SATURDAY... NOVEMBER 10, 1877.

Local Items.

From this date I do not wish my name to be connected with the NORTHERN STAR. L. E. BEACH.

Notwithstanding the weather was so bad that less than one half the vegetables selected and ready for exhibit could be forwarded to our last county fair; and for the same reason no articles for exhibition were received from the Stillaguamish, yet the selections made from the exhibit made at our fair, being solely the products of the Snohomish valley, took the first premium of \$25. for the best county display of vegetables at the Olympia fair, the language of the award being as follows:

After a careful examination of all the articles on exhibition, for quantity, quality and variety, the committee award the special premium of \$25., heretofore agreed upon, to Snohomish county.

WHEAT YIELD.—Mr. L. B. Cunningham informs us that from forty acres of wheat he thrashed seven hundred and forty bushels, an average of 18 1/2 bushels to the acre; and from twenty acres he thrashed four hundred and forty bushels, or an average of 22 bushels to the acre. Who beat this?

The above is a brag yield published in the Union, of Albia, Iowa, reported to have been raised in Nebraska by a friend of the editor of that journal. Our own agricultural upland, considered by old settlers wholly unfit for agricultural purposes, will average over twice that yield; while in Whatcom and Snohomish counties there are at least a million of acres of land by careful estimate, that yearly will average nearly three as great a yield per acre of wheat, and four times that yield per acre of oats or barley. We have seen fields of wheat that yielded four fold the brag yield, of the prairie land above described and that too, in this valley. While numerous fields of barley or oats can be found on the Swinomish, where the yield this year is nearly or quite five times the above; these grains bring as good or better price here than they do in Iowa. Albia Union please copy.

If you see a man skipping across the country rapidly and trying to avoid notice, arrest him. Ten to one it is some Savings Bank president.

In Bath abbey is to be seen the following epitaph: "Here lies Ann Mann; she lived an old maid, and died an old Mann."

It is said that there are 13 men in the President's Cabinet—seven with Shurtz, and six without.

Connecticut produces nearly 10,000,000 pounds of tobacco per annum.

BORN.

MORSE—Near Snohomish City, Friday Nov. 9th, to the wife of E. Morse, a son.

GARFIELDE—In Dungeness, Oct. 16th, to the wife of W. C. Garfield, a son.

OLNEY—On Nov. 1st, at Port Gamble, to the wife of Capt. H. J. Olney, a daughter.

MARRIED.

FERGUSON—BREM—At the New England Hotel, in Seattle, Oct. 29th, by Rev. J. F. Ellis, Clark Ferguson to Martha Brem, both of Snohomish City.

This is the notice that Bro. DeLany gives in the Dispatch of Clark's marriage:

"We congratulate our Waltonian friend Clark on this happy fruition of his wishes. Bless ye, my children; may you all live long and prosper."

DIED.

SMITH—On Snohomish river, Nov. 4th, of diphtheria, Bertie, son of George and Sarah Smith, aged 3 years 4 months and 4 days.

SAN FRANCISCO GRAIN MARKET.

Wheat—Shipping	2.27 1/2 @ 2.32 1/2
"—Milling	2.30 @ 2.37 1/2
Barley—Feed	1.62 1/2 @ 1.65
"—Brewing	1.72 1/2 @ 1.80
Oats	1.87 1/2 @ 1.90

New Advertisements.

Notice of Sheriff's Sale of Real Estate.

In and by virtue of an execution issued out of the District Court of the Third Judicial District of Washington Territory, holding terms at Seattle, in King county, for the counties of King and Kitsap, duly attested and to me directed and delivered, commanding me to levy upon the property of Bennett & Plateau to satisfy a judgment against them in favor of W. A. Jennings, for the sum of \$1449.27 and costs amounting to \$24.30 and accruing costs. Now, therefore, in pursuance of said execution, I have levied upon the following described real property, to wit: SW 1/4, NE 1/4 of NE 1/4, S 1/2 of NE 1/4, SE 1/4 of NW 1/4, E 1/2 of SE 1/4, Section 12, Township 27 N R 5 East, containing 400 acres. And I will proceed to sell the same at public auction on the 6th day of Dec, 1877, at the Court House door at Snohomish City between the hours of 10 A M and 4 P M of said day, to the highest responsible bidder for cash, lawful money of the United States of America.

Dated this 10th day of November, A. D. 1877.

BENJ. STRETCH, Sheriff of Snohomish Co. By H. M. WHITFIELD, Deputy. McNaught & Leary Attorneys for Plaintiffs. 11964w

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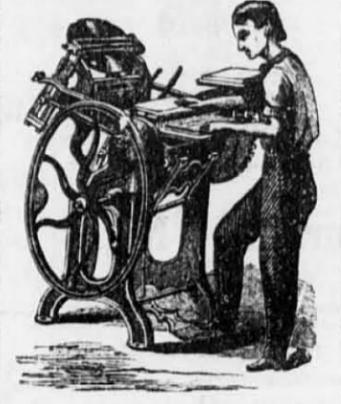
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NOTICE: All persons indebted to the firm of FROST & FOWLER or to M. H. Frost, or J. D. Fowler, members of said firms, are hereby requested and required to settle the same immediately; as they have closed out their former business, and are compelled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

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NOTICE: PARTIES, residing in Snohomish County, and desiring to make final proof in Homestead Entries may do so before me in Snohomish City, and save expenses of going to the Land Office at Olympia. Under the Act of Congress approved March 3d 1877, the claimant is not required to go to the Land Office in such cases. W. M. TITLOR.

SUMMONS: Territory of Washington, County of Snohomish. In Justice Court, Geo. Phinik, Justice. To D. E. Leighton. You are hereby notified that E. D. Smith has filed a complaint against you in said Court which will come on to be heard at my office in Snohomish City in Snohomish County W. T. on the 29th day of November A. D. 1877, at the hour of 10 o'clock A. M., and unless you appear and then and there answer, the same will be taken as confessed and the demand of the plaintiff granted. The object and amount of said claim is for the payment of Sixty-two dollars, for goods, wares, merchandise furnished, and for costs and disbursements of suit. Complaint filed October 13th, 1877. GEORGE PHINIK, J. P. W. M. TITLOR, Attorney for Plaintiff. n94 3w.

NOTICE: Notice is hereby given of the dissolution of Partnership heretofore existing between Jas. Austin and P. J. Field, under the firm name of Austin & Field, is dissolved this day by mutual consent. JAS. AUSTIN, P. J. FIELD. Jas Austin will continue their former business, and be responsible for all of the former company's liabilities and debts, Snohomish City Oct. 29th, 1877. n95 4w.

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