

The Northern Star.

Representing the Interests of Western Washington.

VOLUME II.

SNOHOMISH CITY, WASHINGTON TERR., SATURDAY, NOVEMBER 24, 1877.

WHOLE NO. 98

SNOHOMISH DIRECTORY.

TERMS OF COURT.

District Court, Third Tuesday of March and Fourth 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.
O. G. T. Olive Leaf Lodge, No. 11, first and fourth Saturdays of each month.
Snohomish Athenaeum.
Snohomish Free Religious Association.
Snohomish 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.
DRUGGIST.—L. Wilbur.
HOTELS.—I. Cathart, Exchange, and H. W. Light, Riverside.
SALOONS.—Cosmopolitan, H. B. Stevens.
BEER HALL.—F. F. Marks.
BLACKSMITHS.—W. H. Ward and L. Hanson.
SHOEMAKERS.—Wm. Edwards.
CABINET MAKERS.—Geo. and Son.

PROFESSIONAL CARDS.

ELDRIDGE MORSE,
Lawyer;
SNOHOMISH.

JAMES McNAUGHT, JOHN LEARY,
McNAUGHT & LEARY,
ATTORNEYS AND COUNSELLORS
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SEATTLE, WASHINGTON TERRITORY.

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Larrabee, Hall & Andrews,
COUNSELORS AND ATTORNEYS-
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Having located permanently at Seattle, I shall be happy to attend to the calls of my friends from all parts of the Sound. All my work will be replaced without cost if it does not stand a reasonable time.

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

M. D. Dentist.

C. D. EMERY,
ATTORNEY-AT-LAW, AND
SOLICITOR IN BANKRUPTCY
SEATTLE W. T.
Will attend the Snohomish County Courts.
n:97 3 m.

Latest by Telegraph.

EASTERN STATES.

New York, Nov. 19.—3:25 A. M.—The *World* says that the safe in the Fifth National Bank, at the corner of Third Avenue and Twenty-third street, was blown open at high noon on Sunday by burglars who got away with \$50,000.

Oakey Hall is advertised to lecture in Boston and other cities.

The *Herald's* Washington special says that Major Reno, while visiting Washington, was waited upon by the *Herald's* correspondent concerning the implied charges made against him in the account of the Rosebud fight given by Sitting Bull. He was not disposed to discuss the subject at any length. He sees no occasion for re-opening the question of the Little Big Horn battle. That question is well understood by the officers of the army, who were engaged in it, and by their superiors under whose supervision their reports passed. He attaches very little importance to the statement of Sitting Bull, especially that part in which the chief says that the long-haired chief, whom he supposed to be Reno, after crossing the Little Big Horn became frightened at the camp of the old men, squaws and papooses. He says that on the morning of the battle he separated from Custer with a detachment of three companies and a party of scouts, and with no further orders from him than to attack a village in the woods on the south side of the Little Big Horn. He moved off on that trail and did as ordered, being told that Custer would support him. Capt. Benton was also ordered out with a skirmishing party of about 100 men. This was in the forenoon. He attacked the village and fought the Indians about an hour, retreating to the creek as he fought, and finally re-crossed it a short distance below his first fording place. Having crossed, he took a position on the adjacent bluffs, the Indians following and keeping up a continuous fusillade. Here he was joined by Capt. Benton, who had followed on his trail as far as the creek, but, as he says in his official reports, "there being upon the opposite side too many Sioux to encounter with safety, he concluded not to cross." When Benton arrived at the creek Reno was retreating, and the two made a junction at the intrenchments. In this entrenchment, Reno, as senior officer, commanding both detachments, found the Indians, losing 100 in all, and held his ground until relieved by Crook. He says if Custer had any more definite plan of operations than to cross over lower down to support the attack, he was not aware of it. He pronounces as unqualifiedly absurd the story that he was to have made a junction at any particular point. He believes, however, that Custer intended to cross the creek and come to his rescue, and that he was only prevented from doing so by a mistake in the topography of the country. He has reason to think, while he was fighting the Indians in their village, at the time of the original attack, Custer heard the firing and tried to find his way down Sleepy Ridge; that he struck out to effect a fording place; this, however, Custer failed to do, but came to the river about two and a half miles below the rendezvous of Reno and Benton. Subsequent examination led Reno to believe this to be the course pursued by Custer, but why Custer should have gone down the creek after finding his crossing checked, when he finally made the creek, instead of returning in the direction of the remainder of his command, is a question Reno is unable to determine. His hypothesis is that he wished to make for the mouth of the creek, a few miles from where the steamboat (with Gen. Gibbon's command aboard) was supposed

to be, but that he soon encountered more Indians, and was overpowered, and lost his own life and those of the men of his force. Reno says Custer and all of his men were probably dead when he joined forces with Benton, on the north bank of the creek. He does not consider himself any more responsible for the killing of Custer and his men than a man in New York would have been; and on the other hand he thinks either a want of a definite plan of a battle, or a mistake of Custer's placed the attacking detachment in a serious and to some extent unnecessary jeopardy. He is much grieved that certain papers should charge him with enmity towards so gallant and brave a man as Custer. They were personal friends, he says and were upon the best of terms, having been in the Military Academy at West Point together and known each other many years. Reno has very little confidence in Sitting Bull or any other Indians, and wants no further vindication of his character as a soldier in regard to the Little Big Horn fight than the official reports of Sherman, Crook and Terry, and the statements of the survivors of the battle.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 20.—Gen. Sherman has issued a general order from the head quarters of the army in which he says the President is much concerned to find before him for action proceeding of courts martial in several cases where officers have been tried for violating the 38th, article of war, which provides that any officer found drunk on duty shall be dismissed the service. The President desires it to be made known to the army that he cannot be led to under rate the magnitude of the evil, which crime alluded to is likely to prejudice our public service. No person addicted to it can expect to be entrusted with any responsible duty, and a person who cannot be trusted had better not be continued in office. It must, therefore, be understood that any clemency which may have been heretofore extended by mitigation or commutation of sentence of a court, hereafter cannot be relied upon as a basis for hope of a like favorable action after this solemn warning, a vigorous execution of sentences imposed in due course by court martial may be expected. The President signed army and navy Deficiency Bill.

EUROPEAN.

CHICAGO, Nov. 16.—A London special dated Poreidin, Tuesday, says: The Russians yesterday summoned Osman Pasha to surrender. Osman refused.

A special from Athens states that the Prince of Montenegro invited Greece to co-operate in the invasion of Albania.

ERZERUM, Nov. 16.—Russians recaptured Fort Azuc on Wednesday, but were immediately expelled.

The inhabitants of Erzerum have participated in the recent fighting. There is general enthusiasm. Russian cavalry have appeared on the north of Erzerum.

CONSTANTINOPLE, Nov. 16.—The Russians have been repulsed near Kars, after prolonged fighting.

There has been heavy snow in Asia. A council of war under the presidency of the sultan decided to largely reinforce Mehanit Ali.

Rumors of peace negotiations are denied.

PARIS, Nov. 14.—A well informed correspondent writes from Paris: In my opinion civil war is only a question of weeks, perhaps days. President MacMahon is entirely in the hands of the Bonapartists and Clerico's. These know the Marshal's resignation would destroy their last hope of governing France. But for fear of Germany and Italy, the government would long ago have resorted to force. At this hour 2 P. M. the Bourse is very firm, five per cent. rentes

quoted 100, francs 25 centimes for account. This is taken to indicate some important political event.

LONDON, Nov. 18.—An official Russian dispatch dated Veran Kaleh, Sunday Nov. 18th, says the Russians carried Kars to-day by storm. The battle preceding the capture commenced at eight o'clock this morning. Our trophies and losses are at present not known.

Nov. 19.—A special dispatch dated Verankalit, Sunday evening says the fortress and city of Kars, with 300 cannon, stores, munitions, cash, etc., fell into Russian hands. The Turks lost 5,000 killed and wounded, 10,000 prisoners and many flags. The Russian loss is about 2,700. The Russian soldiers made but trifling booty, and spared peaceful citizens, women and children. Gen. Loris Melijoff directed the battle during the day. Grand Duke Michael was present also. The former entered the city at 1:10 o'clock Sunday morning.

CENTRAL AMERICA.

PANAMA, Nov. 20.—According to letters received in Valparaiso, there has been a grand discovery made at a place a few leagues from Arquiqa. Discovery consists of a rich vein of gold and silver ores. Said vein is some 70 metres in length, and broader than any vein of metal yet discovered in the world. Lay of ore is four ounces to the Cajon, and according to assays made in Copiapo of samples remitted there, some reach 50 ounces. 71 quintals of metal sold in Arquiqa are said to have produced 2,000 soles.

MEXICO.

St. Louis, Nov. 17.—The *Globe-Democrat's* special from Houston, Texas, says: Latest advances say Lieut. Bullis undoubtedly destroyed the camp at Saragossa.

It is certain a party of Mexicans and Indians from Chihuahua and Northern Mexico have crossed into Texas on the war-path in revenge for the invasion of Lieut. Bullis. Gen. Ord has notified the inhabitants of the threatened district to be on guard.

It is believed that if Gen. Escobedo is acquitted at his trial before the U. S. court at Brownville, he will immediately attempt to precipitate another revolution in Mexico. The situation is warlike.

News from El Paso is that the entire region is under control of a Mexican mob backed by Mexicans south of the river, defying the U. S. authorities and claiming allegiance to the Mexican flag. Gen. Ord declines to interfere in a matter that concerns the State of Texas.

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 & Flatow to satisfy a judgment against them in favor of W. A. Jennings, for the sum of \$1449.27 and costs amounting to \$34.30 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 1/4 of NE 1/4, SE 1/4 of NW 1/4, E 1/4 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 19th day of November, A. D. 1877.

BENJ. STRETCH,
Sheriff of Snohomish Co.
By B. M. WHITFIELD, Deputy.
McNaught & Leary Attorneys for Plaintiff.
n:93 4 w

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A fine eight-page paper, with 48 full columns, costs only \$1.00 per year (we pay postage), and is the largest, brightest, and best paper published for the money. It is independent in politics, gives all the news, and besides much other good reading, every number has three or four excellent original or selected stories. Every subscriber also receives a copy of the beautiful engraving, "The Poor the Poor Man's Friend," size 2 1/2 inches, and a copy of THE STAR ILLUSTRATED ALMANAC. 25 cts. extra must be sent to pay expense of packing and mailing premiums. Our inducements to Agents, always the most liberal in the field, are now greater than ever. We want every club agent in the country to communicate with us before commencing work. To any person desiring to get up a club, we will send a sample copy of the picture and a canvasser's outfit for 25 cts. Specimen copy of paper free. Send for one before subscribing for any other. Persons to whom we have already sent the picture, "The Poor the Poor Man's Friend," by asking no cash have in its stead another excellent engraving, of same size, which we have secured for this purpose. THE STAR, 239 Walnut St., Cincinnati, O.
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Address of Dr. J. W. Draper.

When I consider the shortness of the time allotted to me, the vast extent of the subject, the special character of the audience, and the nature of your request, I perceive that it is not an elaborate exposition of the evidence in favor of the theory of evolution that I must give, but only a reference to those facts connected with it that are of chief interest to you. Two explanations have been introduced to account for the assemblage of organic beings, plant and animal, that surround us. These are conveniently designated as the hypothesis of creation, and that of evolution.

The hypothesis of creation asserts that Almighty God called into sudden existence, according to his good pleasure, the different types of life that we see. This hypothesis has an ecclesiastical form; that the world, with all its various animals and plants, was created about six thousand years ago. The work was completed in six days, and was perfect, needing no improvement. At the close of each day the Almighty surveyed what he had done, and pronounced it very good. He brought all the animals thus made before Adam, in the garden of Eden, to receive their names. There was nothing more necessary, and on the seventh day he rested. The hypothesis of evolution asserts, that from one, or a few original organisms, all those that we see have been derived by a process of evolution or development. It will not admit that there has been any intervention of the divine power. The former of these hypotheses considers each species as independent of the others. The second considers them as inter related. Creation reposes on the arbitrary act of God, evolution on the universal reign of law.

The hypothesis of evolution in its scientific form presents three factors: (1) Heredity; (2) Environment; (3) Adaptation. By heredity is meant the tendency of our organism to develop in the likeness of its progenitor. By environment the sum total of the physical conditions by which the developing organism is surrounded—the ambient world. By adaptation, the disposition so to modify as to bring an organism and its environment into harmony. This may be accomplished either by progression or retrogression. We may remark here, that whether the beginning of life on the globe be heterogenetic, we need no more concern ourselves than about the origin of a candle flame. Is every flame lighted from another, or may one flame spontaneously arise? Between flames and organisms there is the closest analogy, as regards their origin, their life, their end.

HISTORY OF EVOLUTION.

After a very long and exhaustive survey of the plants and animals of his own locality, and of all that the power and favor of Alexander the Great enabled him to inspect, this is the result to which Aristotle, the prince of ancient Greek naturalists, came: In the eighth book of his "History of Animals," when speaking of the chain of living things, he says: "Nature passes so gradually from inanimate to animate things that from their continuity the boundary between is indistinct." The race of plants succeeds immediately that of inanimate objects; and these differ from each other in the proportion of life in which they participate; for, compared with minerals, plants appear to possess life, though, when compared with animals, they appear inanimate. The change from plants to animals is gradual; a person might question as to which of these classes some marine objects belong. Aristotle referred the primitive organism to spontaneous generation." In the museum of Alexandria the views of Aristotle were greatly expanded. There it was discovered that animated nature presents something more than a mere connection; that each link of Aristotle's chain, if such a phraseology must be continued, was the descendant of its predecessor, the progenitor of its successor. The idea now lost its mechanical aspect, and assumed a physiological one. We remark an important extension of this view after the conquest of Alexandria by the Arabians. If we compare the order of affiliations successive points, it obviously presents a new fact—progress—and not progress only, but progress from the imperfect to the more perfect. This view included lifeless as well as living nature. A prac-

tical application of it arose, to which the designation alchemy was given. There is an unceasing progression, in which all things take part, to a better and nobler state. In this slow development, Nature has no need to hasten; she has eternity to work in. Thus, in the mineral world, base and unworthy metals, such as lead and tin, are slowly on their way to perfection. They reach their goal on turning into gold. It is then for us to ascertain the favoring conditions, and by imitating or increasing them, to hasten on the work.

The starting point of Christendom in the theory of evolution (for the Moham-medans had now ceased to philosophize) was the publication by Copernicus of the book "De Revolutionibus Orbium Caelestium." In this the Pythagorean view of the emplacement of the solar system was revived. The way for the restoration had been prepared by such books as that of Cusa on "Learned Ignorance." He conceived of the universe as a vast organism, the life of which is the breath of God, and which has neither centre nor circumference, but is infinite as its Maker. Such views were largely prevalent in Italy, at that time the focus of infidelity; and there Copernicus had been. This work was followed by Kepler's great discovery of the three laws that bear his name. The Reformation came. It did not much change the matter. It insisted on the Mosaic views, and would tolerate no natural science that did not accord with them. Nevertheless under the shadow of the political power it shortly gathered, Newton's "Principia" was safely published. The two great powers into which Christendom was divided held each other in check. The sectarian divisions fast springing up in Protestantism found occupation in their contentions with each other. The bearing which Newton's book had consisted chiefly in this; it gave indisputable reasons that Kepler's laws are a mathematical necessity. For the finger of Providence it substituted mechanical force. And thus the reign of law, this great essential to the theory of evolution, was solidly established.

GERMS OF DARWINISM.

In the works of Maillet (1748), and again in those of Buffon, the old doctrine of evolution reappears. A more formal presentment was however, made by Lamarck in his "Philosophie Zoologique" in 1809. He advocated the doctrine of descent, and announced the propositions now known as Darwinism. Lamarck recognized the struggle of each against all. He saw plainly the influence of heredity, and understood the relation of environment and adaptation. He defined in the clearest manner the doctrine of transmutation and theory of descent. According to him, if time be allowed, any modification may take place. So far from meeting with acceptance, the ideas of Lamarck brought upon him ridicule and obloquy. He was as much misrepresented as in former times the Arabian native philosophers had been. The great influence of Cuvier, who had made himself a champion of the doctrine of permanence of species, caused Lamarck's views to be silently ignored, or, if by chance they were referred to, denounced. They were condemned as morally reprehensible and theologically dangerous. In this the authority of Cuvier in regard to evolution acted as the authority of Newton had done in regard to the undulatory theory of light. In like manner the views of Oken met with resistance, especially his deduction that the highest animals are the result of development, not of creation. Man, he significantly says, has been developed, not created. He conceived all nature to be in a process of evolution. His demonstration that the bones of the skull are only vertebral modifications, however, reconciled many persons to a more favorable opinion of his hypothesis of development. Geoffrey St. Hilaire (1828) did not doubt that animals now living are descended by an unbroken succession from extinct ones, by transformation from form to form; that different species are degenerations of the same type, being due to the influence of the environment (*monne ambient*). He thus became the opponent of Cuvier, and did very much to break down the influence of that zoologist.

Though the principles of the doctrine

of evolution were thus thoroughly understood—the control of heredity, the influence of environment, the modeling by adaptation—public attention failed to be drawn to it until 1844, when there was published in England an anonymous book, under the title of "Vestiges of the Natural History of Creation." In this the author set forth Lamarck's views, and the work, being clearly and attractively composed, passed through a great many editions. Very fortunately, it may be said, it accepted some unsubstantiated facts, and contained some physical mistakes. These tempted many skillful and bitter criticisms of hostile theologians. The reviews and journals were filled with these attacks and answers to them. Thus happily, the whole subject was brought into such prominence that it could be withdrawn into obscurity no more. In the discussions of this book the author made use of a most important anatomical discovery, that even in the case of the highest species man himself, the embryo does not simply grow or increase in size, but passes in succession through a series of forms, which, examined from epoch to epoch, are totally dissimilar. It had been the vulgar opinion that after the first moment of conception, all the parts of the animal that is to be are present, and that they simply grow. The human embryo, according to this, reaches birth very much in the same way that the child passes from birth to manhood. That was, I say, the vulgar opinion; but laying before our eyes the development of the individual, God has given us a revelation of the course of life of the world. The evolution history of animals establishes that there is not the homogeneity of development, but that the higher pass through the forms of the lower; that the mammal, for instance, passes through stages at which the lower vertebrates remain fixed. All are therefore pursuing a journey along the same road, though some may travel to a longer, some to a shorter distance. There is a parallelism between individual and race development, a close connection between the phases of development in the individual and in the species.

DARWIN'S ORIGIN OF SPECIES.

In the year 1859 there was published by Mr. Darwin a work on "The Origin of Species by Means of Natural Selection; or, the Preservation of Favored Races in the Struggle for Life." In this, and in other subsequent works, it is shown that the individuals of each species tend to increase in a very rapid ratio; an increase more rapid than their means of subsistence. Each has, therefore, to contend with his competitors, and hence all must exhibit a "struggle for existence." But modifications are incessantly taking place in the form and characteristics of individuals, giving to some a disadvantage, as compared with their competitors. Hence the former will prevail, and the latter will succumb in the struggle. This, in the language of the hypothesis, is formulated as "the survival of the fittest." Darwinism, therefore, does not touch the great question as to the manner in which variation of organisms arises. It only teaches how such variations are perpetuated.

The publication of Humboldt's essay on the "Geography of Plants" (1805) first formally drew the attention of naturalists to the connection between the distribution of plants and the distribution of heat on the surface of the earth. As an advance is made in either hemisphere from the equator towards the pole, this mean annual temperature declines, and, in succession, a series of vegetable zones is passed through. It begins with the palms of the tropics, and ends with the red snow alga of the polar region. A similar series of facts had long previously been observed by Tournefort on Mount Ararat. The distribution of vegetation from the base to the snow-line of any mountain bears a general resemblance to the distribution from its base to the polar regions. As regards animals, the same remark may be made. In the temperate zone, eastward beyond the Caspian, there are men whose complexion is yellow; in Europe the complexion is white, the American is red. Asia has its Thibet bear, Europe its brown bear, America its black bear. The European stag finds in America its

analogy in the wapiti, its Asiatic in the musk deer. The wild ox of Lithuania differs from the North American buffalo, and this again from the Mongolian Yak. The llama of America replaces the camel of Europe, the puma replaces the lion. Brazil has had in times long passed representatives of its existing sloths and armadillos. Australia, which has isothermal zones like those of other continents, has no apes or monkeys, no cats or tigers, no wolves or bears, hyenas, horses, squirrels, rabbits, no woodpeckers or pheasants. Instead of them it has the kangaroo, wombat, ornithomylus, cockatoos, and lorries, nowhere else found. Whilst the environment thus influences the organism, the organism, reacting, influences the environment. The most striking instance of this perhaps will be found on comparing the constitution of the atmosphere before and since the carboniferous epoch. Prior to that epoch, all the myriads of tons of coaly substance, now enclosed in the strata of the earth, existed as carbonic acid in the air. By the agency of the sunlight, acting on the leaves of the luxuriant vegetation of those times, this noxious gas was gradually removed, and replaced by an equivalent volume of oxygen. A hot-blooded, quickly respiring animal could not possibly exist in an atmosphere laden with carbonic acid. Anterior to the coal deposit, the fauna was cold-blooded, and slow-respiring. The flora thus changed the aerial environment, and this, in its turn reacting, changed the fauna.

Let us now rapidly survey the changes that have taken place in the earth's organisms. In the earliest or primordial period, there existed of plants, only water organisms,—tangled sea weeds. Then on the following period, the primary, came the more perfect cryptogams, such as ferns. Then followed, in the secondary, pine forests. In the coal period the phanerogamia developed out of the more perfect cryptogamia. Not until the chalk formation did the higher corollifera appear. In the beginning of the tertiary, the earth had sufficiently cooled at the poles, climate zones were periodical, and the land was covered with leaved forests. Flowerless plants had been succeeded by flowering ones, the latter first without a distinct corolla, and then by those with one, and of these, first the lower and then the higher.

Turning to the order of succession of animal life—of the primordial,—the forms are skullless. Then in the following, the primary, come fishes, first those with the heterocercal tail, as in the embryo of existing ones. In the secondary, reptiles, and out of them birds, were developed; the decreasing amount of carbonic acid, and the increasing amount of oxygen, permitting the change. Of birds, the earliest had a long lizard-like tail, composed of thin vertebrae; to every one of which was attached strong rubber-like feathers, in pairs. The same formation of the tailpart of the vertebral column still occurs transiently in the embryos of other kinds. The transition from the reptile to the bird is manifested by some of the latter having teeth set in one order in grooves, in another in distinct sockets. Among mammals, as among fishes, the imperfect orders appeared first. About the middle of the mesolithic period, out of a branch of the cloacal animals, the marsupials were evolved; and in the beginning of the tertiary the placentals were developed out of the marsupials. The latter were at one time distributed over the whole earth; now they are fast approaching extinction. In Europe, Asia, and Africa, not a single member of the group remains. The cloacal animals, the marsupials, the placentals, therefore stand in an order of succession. Such has been the order of evolution in Europe. For its order in America I may refer you to the recent admirable address of Prof. Marsh before the American Association for the Advancement of Science. The general conclusions at which we arrive in either case are sustained by the other. What does this co-existence of two different forms of life through immense lapses of time—the one declining and on its way to disappearance, the other marching forward to increase,—what does this over lapping mean? Not sudden creation, but slow development. The environment,

is slowly becoming unsuitable to the one and slowly becoming suitable to the other.

RUDIMENTARY ORGANS.

If I were permitted I would ask your attention to rudimentary organs, for they illustrate strikingly the theory of evolution. They are organs existing in an apparently undeveloped and useless condition. Such, for instance, are the incisor teeth in the hind bone of the upper jaw in the embryo of common cattle; the rudimentary wings of the penguin and dodo; the mammae of the male mammalian; the subcutaneous feet of certain snakes. In the embryo of whales, teeth are found in the jaw, precisely as we find them at birth in the human infant. In the latter instance we think we see a wise provision and foresight of nature, which does not give to man those masticating organs before the time they are wanted. But what are we to make of the parallel case of the whale,—shut up as these rudimentary teeth are in the interior of the jaw, never to be developed, and never to be used! Does not this look something like useless work? And why has Nature, in the case of certain snakes, placed under the skin bony representatives of the extremities, the movement of those animals being by the use of the ribs and feet never being wanted? Rudimentary organs came into existence as a part of the general plan. They are the manifestations of heredity in the type of life of the animals or plants in which they occur. They prove that the form has been developing, not teleologically or for a purpose, but in obedience to law. And this brings us face to face with the third division of my subject. I have spoken of the origin and progress of the hypothesis of evolution, and should now consider the consequences of accepting it. Here it is only a word or two that time permits, and very few words must suffice.

The consequences! What are they? Nobler views of this great universe of which we form a part; nobler views of the manner in which it has been developed in past ages to its present state; nobler views of the laws by which it is now maintained; nobler expectations as to its future. We stand in presence of the unshackled as to force, of the unmeasurable as to space, of the unlimited as to time. Above all, our conception of the unchangeable purpose, of the awful majesty of the Supreme Being, become more vivid. We realize what is meant when it is said, "With Him there is no variableness, no shadow of turning." Need I say anything more in commending the doctrine of evolution to you.

Now, in parting, let us bear this in mind; so great is the intellectual advance we have made, that questions which at one time divided Christendom into sects are now far out of sight. They are replaced by others of a very different order. Among such, one of surpassing importance confronts us, the eternal reign of law. Let us bear in mind what the theory of evolution so loudly proclaims: we are what we are because the universe is what it is! If it acts upon us, we react upon it. Our conception of the sphere of being we occupy is enlarging, and we are thus brought into close relationship with all that is beautiful on earth, all that is magnificent in the heavens. Then let us reverently commune with nature. Let us try to raise our eyes from the varying phenomena of the world to the solemn grandeur of that silent, that unimpeachable reign of law that governs all those changes. Let each of us earnestly address to himself the remembrance of the minstrel:

"Oh! how canst thou renounce the boundless store
Of charms that Nature to her votary yields?
The warbling woodland, the resounding shore,
The gloom of groves, the garniture of fields;
All that the genial ray of morning gilds,
And all that echoes to the song of birds,
All that the mountain's sheltering shields,
And all the dread magnificence of heaven
Oh! how canst thou renounce, and hope to be forgiven?"

An Enormous Devil-Fish.

Architeuthis princeps was taken out of his cask of brine yesterday morning and spread out at full length on the floor of the Aquarium. When the head of the cask was removed, the brine and other preservative agents employed soon filled the building with pungent odors. The devil fish itself had been deodorized, but at the expense of the surrounding liquid. The creature had mangled its tail among the rocks where it was caught, and its body was also deeply gashed. Several of its long tentacles had been chopped into two or more pieces, but all the parts had been packed in the cask and were readily fitted to each other. The eyes of the fish had been destroyed, the cartilaginous sockets alone remaining; but it is the intention of the proprietors of the Aquarium to replace them with eight-inch eyes of glass. The head had been entirely severed from the body, but the gelatinous masses have now been so closely joined that the separation is not apparent.

AS THE MONSTER LAY ON THE FLOOR. Of the Aquarium its proportions could for the first time be accurately measured. Its two long tentacles each stretch out more than twenty-four feet, and the length of the body from head to tail is nine feet; so that the total length of the creature is rather more than thirty-three feet. The furthest spread of its tentacles is nearly fifty feet. The breadth of the body is about four feet, and it is nearly a foot in thickness. The eight short arms vary in length from seven to nine feet.

It is impossible, however, by this statement of measurements to convey any idea of the size and form of the creature. Undoubtedly, it does not approach in bulk or weight the proportions of the living monster. The tentacles are flabby and shrunken and the body had a collapsed appearance. Those who have framed their faith on the monster described by Victor Hugo, or who expect to see such a creature as the fisherman of Catalina saw entangled in the rocks, will almost certainly be disappointed at first sight. Imagine a codfish tongue, swollen to an enormous size, with long trailing, fleshy arms of a livid color attached to its root, and this is a rough picture of the squid. The original color of the fish was said to have been a dusky red, but it has now been bleached by the brine and other agents to a dirty white. The body looks like a bag of pulp coated with a tough elastic skin. The back and belly are lighter colored than the sides, which are tinged with a dusky pink. The tentacles are brown in parts, but the prevailing color is a sodden white. The crushed sockets of the eyes scarcely protruded from the head, and there is no trace left of the tube or funnel on the side of the head through which the water was expelled as it by a hydraulic engine. The beak of a squid resembles that of a parrot; it is of a dark bony substance, and is placed on the under side of the head equi-distant from the roots of the tentacles. The beak of this specimen is broken, but it has been so replaced that its original position and structure are readily seen. The tongue is like that of a snail, perhaps three inches in length, and coated with fine teeth. The stomach can be seen through the vents in the pulpy bag which covers it and a few bits of thin brown bone, the remnants of the gills, can be pulled out to view by anybody who cares to introduce his hand into the cavity of the head.

THE DEVIL-FISH IS NOT A "SEA VAMPIRE," As Hugo declares; but his frightful description of the process by which the "hydra incorporates itself" with the man and the man becomes one with the hydra" is scarcely more appalling than the real manner of the victim's death. The prey of the devil-fish is drawn under water by the resistless suction of its wiry tentacles, and the arms are wound closer and closer about the helpless body, pressing it tightly to its own gelatinous mass. Then the beak of the fish is brought in play, and the softer portions of the body are torn out and crushed between the mandibles. There is no doubt that the squid catches and swallows piece-meal the creatures within its reach which it considers eatable. It is in the highest order of the invertebrates. It has a rudimentary brain and clearly defined internal organs. Whether the fish can "hate," as Hugo would have us believe, can

hardly be affirmed, but when irritated or alarmed for any reason the expression of its huge staring eyes is said, on good authority, to be peculiarly ferocious.

[This monster was driven ashore in an exhausted condition at Catalina, on the northern shore of Trinity Bay, Newfoundland, during a terrific gale on the 22d ult. When stranded it was still alive, but died soon after the ebb of the tide, which left it high and dry on the beach. Two fishermen took possession of the "treasure trove," and the whole settlement gathered to gaze in astonishment at the monster. Formerly this "big squid," as the fishermen call it, would have been converted into manure by the fishermen, or cut up as food for dogs; but now, thanks to the diffusion of intelligence, there were some in Catalina who knew the importance of preserving such a rarity, and who advised the fishermen to take it at once to St. John's, where it was purchased by a speculator and taken to New York.]

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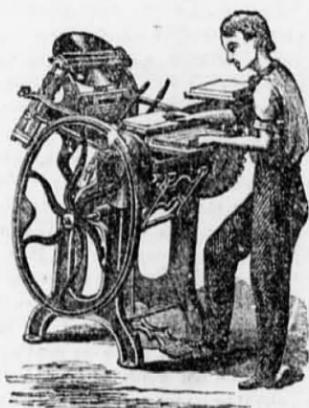
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SATURDAY, NOVEMBER 24, 1877.

Prof. Draper's Lecture.

Elsewhere in this issue will be found a remarkable lecture, recently delivered by this philosophic thinker before a Ministerial Institute in Massachusetts.

The *Christian Register* in publishing this lecture says:

"The appearance of Dr. John W. Draper as a lecturer before an audience of preachers is in itself quite as significant as any thing in his excellent address. There would have been no occasion for his book on 'The Conflict between Science and Religion,' if students in all departments of human thought had kept open communication with each other, in the spirit of mutual hospitality to truth; for knowledge would have kept company with reverence, and theology would have incorporated all the verified results of free inquiry. Best of all, religion would have saved itself from the suspicion of arrogance, intolerance and blind stupidity. Religion is irreligious, when it becomes uncandid, partisan, or spiteful; science is unscientific, when it denies or ignores the finer facts and deeper laws of man's spiritual experience."

This statement we fully endorse. It is noteworthy that all truly representative, advanced thinkers are willing to investigate and study rival systems of thought in a respectful spirit of candid inquiry, for the purpose of learning from those who differ from them. Especially is this spirit needed in trying to fathom those conflicting opinions, held, and honestly too, by the leading schools of religious and scientific thought.

In small communities, remote, as half educated men are apt to term them, from all cultured thought, are sometimes found those who sneer at all religious thought as worthless because dealing with what to them are unreal things. On the other hand, it is usual in such places to find many among the clergy, who think they can safely deny the existence of all conflicting questions, that are able in the smallest degree to invalidate any of their pet opinions. No matter how honest, candid or able may be those who represent opinions different from themselves; or how thorough their scientific investigation of the facts on which their opinions rest; yet these men delight to call names, and to abuse others as shallow scientists, and give other similar epithets of reproach, and then in a spirit of childish braggadocio, boast how easy it is for them to decide all the intricate questions of science and philosophy without investigation, so as to agree with their own pre-conceived opinions.

Although new and small communities do not have so many thoroughly educated men as the old centres of culture and learning; yet they are peopled with a more self-reliant class, who are compelled to observe and to think for themselves. To no class perhaps are such utterances of egotistical folly so often

sive. In place of being viewed as an illustration of the consecrated wisdom of the Most High, speaking through His chosen oracles, all such remarks are justly considered proof of the bigotry and intolerance of the speaker, and his unfitness for moral leadership, as well as his mental incapacity to investigate or decide these fundamental questions, in an impartial manner, upon which all true religious faith and true science must ever rest.

In place of indicating spiritual insight, or intellectual ability, they are reflections of centuries of intolerance, superstition and intellectual darkness; of those times when the fagot and the stake was the reward all those who dared to think or express their thoughts in other than channels pointed out by such self-chosen counsellors of omnipotence.

How much greater moral and intellectual, as well as true scientific and religious progress would be made, if all, in small as well as great communities would recognise the existence of such vital questions, as well as remember that they cannot be disposed of by an innuendo or an idle boast. And that truth would be best subserved by recognizing these differences, and showing a willingness to meet and candidly investigate such matters, by each hearing fully the opinions of others and respecting even if they cannot fully endorse them.

Sumner on Duncan.

THE PIONEER BANK FAILURE DISCUSSED AT DASHAWAY HALL.

At a meeting of the Dashaway Association at Dashaway Hall, last evening, Charles A. Sumner delivered an address on the subject of "Savings Banks in general, and Duncan's Bank in particular." Mr. Sumner is a member of the Committee that has been for three weeks past investigating the affairs of the exploded Pioneer Bank. He said that although the collapse of Duncan's Bank was a calamity to the poor persons who had deposited their hard earnings in it, and he had lost his dimes there, yet it had its ludicrous side. He had seen poor women who had been stripped of their last penny, half crying and half laughing as they discussed the matter over the counter at the bank. He read the statement Duncan made to the public through the medium of the newspapers, immediately after the failure was announced, and also the little pamphlet that contained the glowing promises that were intended to seduce the unwary into Duncan's net, and he pointed out, with many facetious comments, gross falsehoods in them. When Duncan was about to take his flight, many of his friends said to him, "Don't fly; the books will show that you are all right." "Ah, yes," said Duncan, "the books are all right, but when they come to compare the stubs with the checks they won't meet." The speaker had known Mr. Grey, the nominal President of the institution, for many years. No man had a better reputation for integrity. The newspapers make a great mistake when they say that it was the high rate of interest offered that attracted depositors. Not one in twenty went into the bank on that account. It was because the name of Thomas Gray stood conspicuously connected with its management. Now men are to be met at every town who knew Duncan in 1849; knew him when he kept a Peter Funk auction shop; knew him when he sold bad watches. If they knew all this, why didn't they warn the public? Now since the thing has exploded, brokers and bankers knew all about the character of the concern. They knew it was rotten. If they knew it, why did they not vindicate the reputation of their profession, and have the scoundrels arrested? He did not believe in making general complaints about Duncan's escape. He went because there was nobody to catch him, and here the police and detective force came in for a very large share of the speaker's satire and invective. Mr. Sumner proceeded to show up some

of the legerdemain by which Duncan deceived the public, and particularly persons who had dealings with the bank. On an occasion when a display of money was necessary, and there was but four dollars in the drawer, a signal was given and one of Duncan's minions in a short time smuggled in to them \$50,000 that had been borrowed for a few minutes from an institution close by. Then there was an ostentatious counting of \$50,000, and as soon as backs were turned, the money was smuggled out of the bank again and returned to the lender. Titles were cheap in this bank, Alexander Irvine, the Auditor of the bank, as well as President Gray and also Wm. Kirkness, the surveyor, confessed that their titles were merely nominal. This \$1,350,000 taken from the poor was an outrage; yet among the bankers and brokers it was a jest and a sneer. Referring to the remedies for the evils that hatch out of these financial institutions, Mr. Sumner said a bank Commissioner had been proposed. He did not take much stock in a Bank Commissioner. In two years such an officer would become perfectly demoralized. Another proposition was to make the Treasury a sort of savings bank. He didn't believe in this proposition. It would be simply another tributary to Wells, Fargo, & Co's. Express, which has its ramifications everywhere. What we need in this country is a post office savings bank. He did not believe in a paternal government; but the Post Office and the Custom House are in the hands of the Government, and the telegraph should be in the hands of the Government. We pay \$2.50 for sending a dispatch of ten words to New York that ought to go for ten cents. In England, one can send such a dispatch from land's end to land's end for twelve cents.

In England the Postal Savings Bank is a demonstrated success. Its deposits amount to \$406,985,000, while its liabilities are only \$4,775,000. Over 10,000 savings banks in England have turned over their money to it. In France and Holland the experiment has been successfully tried, and other countries are about adopting it. It exists in Yeddo, Japan, where there are now \$92,000,000 deposited in it.

Installation Services.

The Presbytery of Puget Sound, or more correctly speaking, those members thereof who arrived by the Str. Nellie on Thursday night held the first Ecclesiastical Council which ever met in Snohomish County, on Friday 16th, inst. The meeting was called to order by Rev. G. F. Whitworth, the last moderator present, who was thereafter elected temporary moderator. Rev. J. R. Thompson was chosen as temporary clerk. As the business was of a merely special character, not requiring much consideration, only five members of the Presbytery put in an appearance.

The evening session was devoted to the Installation of Rev. T. W. McCoy as Pastor of the church and congregation of Snohomish City. A large audience was in attendance, which listened to and observed with deep interest all the proceedings, which were very novel for this locality.

The opening services were of the usual character, except that the music which was under the direction of Prof. W. H. Ward, with Mrs. McCoy at the organ was unusually good.

Rev. J. R. Thompson, who, because of his former connection with this congregation as organizer and stated supply, had been appointed by Presbytery to preach the sermon and preside over the Installation services, chose as his text 1st, Corinthians, 3:21, and following verses "All things are yours" etc. He spoke of the heritage of saints as including in the best and highest sense, all the items of spiritual blessedness, contained in the intellectual power and learning of a Paul, all the eloquence of an Apollus, and all the valuable experience and warm heartedness of a Peter. Much of the world and its beauties; the rich

treasures of natural law, and all the valuable discoveries of science, when they are real discoveries, and not mere theories as nine-tenths of the so called scientific discoveries are, should be accepted as handmaids of the religion of Jesus, (for there is no warfare between true science and true religion.) All are given in a spiritual sense to the spiritual children of God, that they may be edified thereby. All the sad experiences and discipline of suffering, as well as all the joys which enter into human life, all the imaginary darkness, but to the Christian real blessedness of death, and all present things, are among the heritage of God's people to be used, as much of them as it is good for us to use, for our spiritual development. Likewise all the blessedness of the unknown future, in that city whose builder and maker is God, are ours etc.

After the sermon Mr. Thompson narrated the steps which had been taken to bring the people together on the occasion; after which he propounded the constitutional questions to the minister and congregation, which being answered in the affirmative, Rev. D. W. Macfie delivered an elaborate charge to the minister, after which Mr. Thompson declared the pastoral relation consummated between Rev. T. W. McCoy and the church and congregation of Snohomish City.

Rev. G. F. Whitworth then addressed to the people a well timed and pointed discourse; or charge, on their duties to the newly installed pastor.

Thereafter Mr. Thompson congratulated the congregation and people of Snohomish city on the religious prospect in their midst, evidenced by the beautiful house of worship, in which they were assembled, an ornament and attraction to their town; and on the Installation over them as Pastor, of a gentleman well versed in the literature, science, and advanced thought, religious and otherwise, of this progressive age. He also congratulated Mr. McCoy on being placed over so intelligent a congregation, and a mission field so promising as he has found in the city and county of Snohomish.

After singing, prayer, and the benediction pronounced by Mr. Whitworth, the congregation came forward and extended to their pastor the right hand of welcome into his new relationship toward them.

We congratulate the congregation of Snohomish City on their advance, and, though not belonging to it, are pleased to know that it has entered upon a career of steady progress, and that the gatherings into the membership of the church are of such a character as to give great encouragement to the pastor and membership.

Snohomish City has, we believe, the only regularly installed pastor of any church of any denomination on Puget Sound. There are pastors elect, and acting pastors; but we know of none regularly installed by constitutional ceremonies. If we are wrong in this impression, we are ready to be corrected.

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The Northern Star.

SATURDAY, NOVEMBER 24, 1877.

Local Items.

Several communications are received, that will appear next week.

The steamer Constitution is to become a sailing vessel.

For the past two weeks, Mrs. D'Arcy, late of San Francisco, has been stopping with her sister Mrs. Morse.

Couville, Whidby Island proposes to erect a tide mill to grind the grain raised on the Island. A cheap and feasible way of doing the work required.

By request, a prominent citizen of this Territory furnished us an account of the installation of the pastor of the church in this place, which we publish in another column.

We are under obligations to Councilman Ferguson, for reports of Terr. Treasurer, Auditor, Board of Immigration, Supt. of Schools, Hospital for the Insane, and Terr. University Regents, and other valuable papers.

The heavy winds of one week ago caused the highest state of water in the river this year. Last Monday all the low bottoms were submerged. The steamer took advantage of the high water to go up the Snoqualmie to Dolan's camp, within nine miles of the falls, with a full load of freight. She also returned with freight from settlers there.

We have received a copy of the Nursery a monthly magazine for the youngest readers, published by John L. Shorey, No. 36 Bloomfield St. Boston Mass., at \$1.00 per annum in advance. Each number contains about sixty pages of matter selected and illustrated so as to make it specially attractive to children. Send for a copy, it will please the little ones, only 15 cents per copy.

The Register of the Olympia land office communicates the welcome intelligence that after Jan. 1st, the lands known as the second withdrawal, north of King county, will be freed from the burden of the North Pacific Railroad land grant, and warns settlers not to waste time and money in going to the land office to file or prove up on such land before that date at least, as that will be as soon as he can expect to receive the official notice of that fact.

CORRECTION.—In place of, "In the coal period the planerogamia developed out of the more perfect cryptogamia," as printed in Dr. Draper's lecture, it should read *less* perfect cryptogamia; the latter being the imperfect flowerless plants; the former being the more perfect flowering plants. The mistake was in the paper from which the lecture was published. Doubtless a typographical error of that office, as it expresses the reverse of the Doctor's opinion.

GOOD NEWS.—Logs are again at five dollars per M, with a good prospect of all on hand being disposed of soon. Despite the unnatural increase of litigation the past six months and several thousand dollars costs made thereby, none of the logs have been sacrificed, and now their sale at a reasonable valuation will do much to restore a state of financial prosperity to this valley, that has not been experienced here for months past.

RETURNED.—Some few weeks since Mr. Jas. F. D'Arcy and family returned from California to again take up their residence in this Territory. Mr. D'Arcy is a man of fine intellectual ability and would be of great value to any community. We hope sufficient inducements will be held out to him to cause him to locate in this county if not in this town. His able and eloquent representation of the interests of the workmen in San Francisco received the approval of all good citizens there, and caused him to be thanked by the Mayor for his patriotic position.

SATAN REBUKING SIN.—At least so it seems to us when a King county paper like the *Tribune* attempts to reprove vice

in sister communities, and in the light of the criminal record of that county boasts of the moral growth of that region as compared with the less favored regions of Whatcom, Snohomish, Jefferson, or Clallam counties. The occasion for this pharisaical advice is the excellent charge of judge Lewis last week to the Grand Jury of this county in regard to white men living with Indian woman. We think the charge of the judge the proper one in this respect, and we also approve of the action of the Grand Jury in bringing in no indictments as showing they properly understood the circumstances of the case. In the four counties named there are very few people we are not personally acquainted with, and we also know enough of King county to know she has no occasion in this particular vice to throw the first stone. We are not a defender of violations of social morality, either in the form of living with Indian women without marriage, or in the maintaining of squaw brothels, yet this we will assert and are prepared to maintain that these regions have progressed in social morality at least as rapidly as King county. Also that in this particular vice, as well as in all other crimes that deface the criminal calendar, King county take the lead of any other county on Puget Sound.

Thanksgiving Proclamation.

Whereas by Proclamation of the President of the United States, Thursday, the 29th, day of November, 1877, has been set apart as a day of THANKSGIVING AND PRAISE TO ALMIGHTY GOD for the manifold blessings that He has mercifully permitted our nation to enjoy during the current year—marked in a signal degree by the efforts of the citizens of every section, striving to bury all the differences of the past, and to renew and stimulate once more a larger spirit of fraternity, a truer love for national unity and peace, to the end that our common country may unitedly and triumphantly march forward to its great destiny—a year marked also by the success of the Government in repressing disturbance within, and, having, by brief, decisive war, subdued elements hostile to our peace, and

WHEREAS, Washington Territory has been signally favored with health, prosperity and tranquility, and her progress has been of the most encouraging character,

NOW, THEREFORE, I, Elisha P. Ferry, Governor of said Territory, do hereby appoint THURSDAY, the 29th, DAY of NOVEMBER, 1877,

To be observed throughout the Territory, as a day of THANKSGIVING AND PRAISE to ALMIGHTY GOD, for the blessings vouchsafed to us through the past year.

And I earnestly invoke the people of the Territory to abstain from their usual avocations, and repair to their accustomed places of worship to render public thanks for His continuing mercies to us as a people.

IN TESTIMONY WHEREOF, I have hereunto set my hand and caused the GREAT SEAL of the Territory to be affixed at OLYMPIA, this 13th, day of NOVEMBER, 1877.

ELISHA P. FERRY.
BY THE GOVERNOR:
N. H. OWINGS,
Secretary of the Territory.

BORN.

Near Snohomish City, Nov. 19th, to the wife of Fred Foss, a daughter.

At Snohomish City, Nov. 19th, to the wife of K. Shone, a son.

\$10, \$5, OR \$2.50
Invested in the drawing of the
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(Under act of Legislature of Ky., for the benefit of City Schools of Frankfort), which takes place in the city of LOUISVILLE, KY., in Public Library Hall on Dec. 31, 1877; may secure in cash all or a part of

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or any of the 6,684 prizes, amounting to \$32,000. Farmers' & Drivers' Bank, Louisville, Ky., Depository.

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 and way Ports, every Wednesday morning,
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NOTICE.
 Notice is hereby given of the dissolution of
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 Austin, F. J. Field, and the firm name
 of Austin & Field, is dissolved this day by
 mutual consent.
 JAS. AUSTIN,
 F. J. FIELD,
 continue their former busi-
 ness and are responsible for all of the former
 debts and liabilities and collect all debts,
 Snohomish City Oct. 29th, 1877. u95 4w.

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 Fowler, members of said firms, are hereby re-
 quested and required to settle the same im-
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 mer business, and are compelled to settle all
 old accounts. Prompt payment at Mukilteo,
 W. T., their former place of business in this
 county will save costs.
 Dated July 26th, 1877.
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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
 county, and save expenses of going to the Land
 Office at Olympia. Under the Act of Con-
 gress approved March 3d 1877, the claimant is
 required to go to the Land Office in such
 cases.
 n 74: 2m W. M. TIRTILOT.

NOTICE.
 In Probate Court of Snohomish County.
 In the Estate of
 Eli J. Mone Dec'd.
 Notice is hereby given that letters of Ad-
 ministration, have this day been granted to me
 the Subscriber by the above named court, and
 that all creditors of said Estate are hereby
 required to present their claim, duly verified,
 at my office in Snohomish City, in said
 county within one year from this date.
 Dated Nov. 13, 1877. W. M. Tirtlot,
 Administrator.
 C. D. Emery, Atty. u97 4 w.

SNOHOMISH CITY MARKET REPORT.
 STOCK.
 Milk Cows, per hd. \$20.00 @ 50.00
 Work Oxen, per yoke \$100. @ 135.
 Beef cattle, on foot, per lb. 4 cts
 Horses, per hd. \$30. @ 135
 Sheep, per hd. \$2.50 @ 3.00
 Hogs, on foot per lb. 5 cts.

GROCERIES, PROVISIONS &c.
 Bacon, per lb. 16 cts
 Pork do. 15 cts
 Chickens, per doz. \$4.00 @ 4.50
 Eggs, do. 37 cts
 Flour, per bbl. \$8.75
 Wheat, per bush. \$1.25 @ 1.35
 Butter, per lb. 30 cts
 Hides, raw, per lb. 3 cts
 Potatoes, per bush. 45 cts.
 Oats, per bush. 15 cts.
 Ground Barley, per ton \$50.00
 Hay, per ton \$10.00
 Candles, per lb. 25 cts
 Beans, do. 5 cts
 Sugars, do. 11 @ 16 cts
 Syrup, per keg of 5 gals. \$4.50
 Dried Apples, per lb. 11 cts.
 Nails, per lb. 7 cts.
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 Tobacco, do. 75 @ \$1.50
 Coal Oil, per case. \$5.50
 Cabbage, per lb. 1 cts
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 Ship Knees, per in. 35 @ 40 cts
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