



## Medieval and Modern Saints and Miracles.

From Harper's Weekly.

A distinguished but anonymous author has given in this comprehensive volume an interesting account of the modern miracles of the Papal Church. So learned and trustworthy a work has not appeared on this subject since *Jesus and His Miracles*. Its aim is to show, from the best sources, the real origin of those curious legends which have been added so profusely of late to the Roman Catholic creed, and indicate the singular part which the Jesuit and ultramontane faction has had in all the adoption of these absurd religious fictions. The intelligence of the Roman Church has been wholly subjected to a hand of savage fanatics, superstition has been invoked to arouse discord in nations, war in Europe, and Pius IX. weak or vain, has been led to give his sanction to the wildest fancies of the Jesuits. He was the first to incorporate the worship of the Sacred Heart among the cardinal doctrines of the infallible Church. Until a recent period the legend and the cult had been looked upon with doubt and even disapprobation by many French prelates, and were forced upon the Papal Church by the active advocacy of the Jesuits. The adoration of the Sacred Heart has at last become the ruling form of the Roman Catholic worship in the Church of France. It is the religion of the fashionable, noble, wealthy; the rich and the idle make their yearly pilgrimages to Paray-le-Monial. The schools of the Sacred Heart have become the favorite seminaries of the monarchic and aristocratic French; they teach hatred for republicanism, and secretly assail the doctrine of human equality. So subtle and unerring are the Jesuits in their efforts to gain the control of the young, that these monarchical seminaries, founded in commemoration of an absurd and indecent legend, are already scattered thickly over the United States, are sometimes even aided from the public funds, and induce their loose morality and their European prejudices into the minds of large numbers of our children. Our author, of all others a most competent judge, warns all parents against the dangerous influence of these schools. "We think," he says (page 129), "particular attention ought to be drawn to the mischievous character of the schools of the Sacred Heart and other institutions under Jesuit, or at least monastic, superintendence." "Parents who care more for manners than morals are very often seduced by the showy but shallow and hollow training of the schools we refer to." "Every Catholic school in a Protestant country," we are told, "is a missionary, a propagandist instrument."

A diseased and weak-minded nun, Mary Alacoque, and her Jesuit confessor, La Colombiere, about 1670 declared that will fabric on which rests the extravagant adoration of the Heart of Jesus. The nun declared that Jesus pressed her head tenderly to his breast, took out her heart and placed it against his own, that Father Colombiere's heart was added at last, and that the three hearts shone together, like a glowing furnace (page 105, note). Many other details are connected with the story sufficiently repulsive, from which modesty shrinks and at which virtue trembles. Yet this is the sole foundation of that new form of the Roman Catholic faith, which rules over every part of the papal world, this is the legend on which the young women of Europe and America are taught to meditate in every school of the Sacred Heart. For many years it ridiculed and rejected even in France. In vain the Jesuits, eager for a sensation, urged their new saint upon the favorable attention of their Church. In vain they claimed the support of the intelligent prelates of France. For two centuries the legend of the Sacred Heart was still a subject of violent debate at Rome and Paris. With the fall of the Jesuits (1773), it seemed to sink forever; in 1814 it revived with their new energy. Since that time it has obtained a wonderful success. The extravagance of the fable, the bleeding heart, the fanciful passion of Mary Alacoque, have found followers and admirers wherever the papal influence has reached. The Jes-

uits have expelled from their Church the last remains of common sense. Pius IX. has obeyed all their wishes or commands. In 1864 he pronounced the beatification of Mary Alacoque, but the followers of the new worship were still unsatisfied until it was made the central principle of their whole Church. They agitated, insisted. A petition signed by twelve millions of names was presented to the Pope, engrossed in thirty magnificent volumes. On the 23d of April, 1875, a decree was issued consecrating the universal Catholic Church to the Sacred Heart. The act was proclaimed to the world by a formal edict. On the thirtieth anniversary of the Pope's accession the faithful are invited to recite the consecration of the Sacred Heart, and celebrate "the revelation made by the Divine Redeemer to the Blessed Marguerite." The dedication was performed at St. Peter's and the other Roman churches, and with extraordinary pomp in the West, the official church of the Jesuits, and thus the worship of Mary Alacoque and the Sacred Heart is at last enjoined upon the whole body of the Roman Catholics by what to them must seem an infallible command.

But its spirit is an intense hatred for republicanism. The Sacred Heart has become the symbol of a political party pledged to extirpate heresy, restore the temporal power of the Pope, bring back the Bourbons to France. It is the badge of war against Germany, and of death to the party of progress. It teaches the divine right of monarchy and caste. Said Captain De Mun, a noted orator of the clerical party of 1873: "I affirm that the brutal dogma of human equality is a lie; I denounce it as a danger. It is not true that the direction of the commonwealth, the exercise of authority, is not the lawful privilege, the hereditary prerogative, of certain classes." The Jesuits teach that the question between the world and the Papal Church must be decided by force. They have their "millions of the Pope," a numerous organization of active adherents. They temper with the French army. Their pupils are pressed into high military stations. They sigh for a universal war. But it is chiefly upon the schools of the Sacred Heart and other monastic seminaries that they rely to convert the world; and in every land they claim with fierce resolution their right to break down every national system of education, and hold all mankind submissive to the Pope. It is certainly no impulse of humanity, no want of will, that prevents them from crushing free thought and free education every where by the rifle and the sword.

France, it seems, is the chosen land of the "Church," the patron of the papacy. All Roman Catholics are, in a sense, Frenchmen. The triumph of France are the victories of the "Church." And hence France has been chosen by the Virgin, with her usual "good taste," we are assured by a French prelate, as the scene of her modern reappearance on earth. The miracle of the Sacred Heart was not sufficient to touch the slumbering consciousness of Frenchmen; and in the reign of Louis Philippe and under the Empire of Napoleon various manifestations of the Virgin delighted her chosen land. In one instance she was known as the Lady of Salette. In 1846 she appeared near La Salette to an ignorant and stupid peasant boy of eleven years of age and a girl of fifteen of unusual dullness. It was on a wide plain six thousand feet above the level of the sea, frequented only by hardy shepherds. The apparition descended before the two children. It was a beautiful woman with a halo of glory, but a sad and touching countenance. She complained that her worship was neglected, reproved the habit of profane swearing among the peasantry, declared that the potato disease was sent as a punishment of their offenses, foretold war and famine. A certain Father Berthier interprets the tale of the children. Each made a revelation that was written down and sent to the Pope. A sacred spring burst out on the side of the plateau. It became a "new Sinai." Great crowds came to worship on the once-desolate plain. It was soon covered with crosses, convents, a grand cathedral, and a pious colony; money has flowed in to the priest and the children alike; a new zeal in France; and in 1872 two hundred thousand pilgrims are said to have knelt

at the shrine of the Lady of Salette. But here too a political object has been mingled with the new worship. The mountains of Salette resounded with the cry, "Long life to Pius IX." For France and the Pope the worshippers were instructed by ardent bishops and priests to fight till death. The followers of the Sacred Heart joined in the adoration of the Lady of Salette. With a frenzy of patriotic and religious zeal the ultramontanes, smarting under the reverses of 1870, chanted their wild appeals to the Virgin to descend once more to the rescue of France and the restoration of the temporal papacy.

The success of Mary Alacoque and of the stupid children of Salette naturally awakened emulation. France, since 1846, has been the scene of various apparitions of the Virgin. Disputes have frequently arisen between their adherents. A movement in favor of the Perpetual Rosary of Mary, which at one time gained a great popularity, was at last suppressed by the active opposition of the members of the Sacred Heart. But the latest and most imposing manifestation has had the good fortune to surpass and confound all rivals. Here, too, the chief actor was a child, the scene a wild mountainous country, the narrator of the marvelous legend a priest. It was a picturesque and easily accessible valley, running up into the Pyrenees, and not unknown to the tourist. The people of the neighborhood were extremely ignorant, but a few could read and write. The beauty of the scene, the softness of the climate, seemed to invite the descent of the miraculous lady. Bernadette Soubirans, a sick girl of fourteen, saw eight times, on four different days, the Virgin, clothed in a rich dress, and radiant with heavenly light. "I saw the Immaculate Conception," she said to her worshiper, and vanished from sight. The men where they stood was closed by a precipice. Like Salette, it must have its spring, and the Virgin directed Bernadette to dig on the mountain side. As she removed the earth, water broke forth, and the fountain still pours its miraculous current, which is bottled and sold in large quantities, particularly in South America. An American Roman Catholic bishop, Gilmour, who was recently received on his return to his Western diocese with drums, banners, and military pomp, has proclaimed to his people that he was cured of a dangerous disease by the waters of Lourdes. The valley and the mountains are now covered with fine buildings, and the scene of incessant pilgrimages. La Salette, and even Paray-le-Monial, have been outstripped by the popularity of the new shrine. Its water is said in favor. But France is fertile, says our author, and it is not impossible that some new apparition may yet welch the Virgin of Lourdes, who calls herself the Immaculate Conception. What if one should appear calling itself the Papal Infallibility? How could any Jesuit resist the appeal? But the Virgin of Lourdes is still the chief of the modern apparitions. What lends her an additional charm to France is that she is announced as the patron of the coming war with Germany. She is known as La Vierge de la Revanche, the Bellona of French vengeance.

Our author shows that all governments are threatened by the fierce fanatical ultramontanes; that their intrigues reach over America and are active in New York; that they are engaged in a persistent warfare upon knowledge, science, freedom, religion; that modern society can only be saved from their fatal influence by constant appeals to reason and conscience. It will not do to say that any nation is safe from the savage worshippers of Lourdes or the Sacred Heart. They can not build, but they can destroy. He sees the only remedy for their mischievous activity in the spread of intelligence. He urges chiefly the elevation and the cultivation of woman's intellect to save her from being led into error by her impulses and affections. No book, in fact, is better suited to the time. It may well be studied by every parent who has committed his children to the care of priest or nun; by every patriot who has discovered the hand of Jesuitism intruding in American politics; by every one who is still unfamiliar with the aims and hopes of the ultramontane party in Europe and America.

EUGENE LAWRENCE.

## Mohammedan Superstition.

From a recent work on Turkistan, by Eugene Schuyler, an accredited agent of the United States in that country, we make the following extracts on the above subject:

According to the Koran, when an animal is killed for food, its throat must be cut in order that the blood may all run out. By transfer of ideas the melon is treated in the same way. First, its throat is cut—that is, a small incision is made in the end farthest from the stem; then its head is cut off by slicing off a small piece; after that it is cut up lengthways, and with one or two dexterous turns of the knife the flesh is removed from the rind and cut into small thin slices, which are pushed out alternately by the knife. When a man drinks water, he should first take one swallow while repeating to himself the name of Allah, and then take two swallows, after that he can gulp down as much as he pleases. When a person hiccoughs it is common to say, "You stole something from me." This is supposed to be good luck. If you sneeze when I speak to you it shows that I am right. If a person sneeze three times it is very unlucky. Yawning is a sinful and most dangerous practice, and arises from a sinful place in your heart, *hazri shaitan*, which is getting ready for the reception of an evil spirit. Mohammed never yawned, for when he was four years old he was one day seized in the desert by the angel Gabriel, who bounced upon him like a bird and cut out the evil place from his heart. If, therefore, you yawn, you should always put up the hand with the palm upwards, so as to ward off the evil spirits which will at once come to you. Among the more pantheistic folk, laughter is also had; and it is said that Hanfy, one of the Mussulman doctors, lost half of Asia for Islam, by laughing. Whistling is also had. If a husband whistle, some thing will happen to his wife, and if children whistle, their father or mother will die. Whistling, too, is supposed to bring wind, and the Kirghiz frequently whistle for that purpose. A buzzing in one's ears shows that a man is dead, and a prayer is always repeated. There is a beautiful legend connected with this. In heaven there is a tree on each leaf of which is written the name of some soul, and what men call a buzzing in their ears is the rustling of one of those leaves as it falls from the tree. If the noise in your ears be a ringing as of bells, then it is a Christian soul whose leaf has fallen, and who is to die; and so for each faith the noise is different. There also exist many similar superstitions with regard to the twinnings of different parts of the body, called *tentakak*. There is a little bird named *karlagatch*, the forced tail of which is always trembling. This tail, if you keep it about you, will always ward off ill luck. It is therefore a very common part of a woman's head-dress. There is another belief, too, about the *karlagatch*. If, when you first see this bird in the spring, you dig a deep hole in the ground under the big toe of your right foot, you will find a coal. With this coal in your hand go and stand in front of a mosque, bearing also a slim rod. You then watch every one who passes and at last there will be a girl wearing a large hat. You touch her with the rod, and make her stop and go into the mosque with you, and you can then obtain her hat, which will make you invisible, and allow yet to wander unseen wherever you please.

Among the Kirghiz the magpie (*ska*) is a very ominous bird, and they carefully watch its comings and goings. If a Kirghiz hears one of these cry, he goes out to look. If the magpie be on the east, it means guests; on the west, a journey; if on the north, bad luck; if on the south, some remarkable event. With regard to the crow, there are similar superstitions, and among others it is said that the *karga*, or ordinary crow, and the *kokkarga*, or the green crow of the steppes, never met until the Russians came. Before that the black crow flew away before the green one came; now both birds are seen together. Either the stumbling or the snoring of a horse while on a journey is considered a sign of good luck. In Bokhara, if in crossing a stream a horse stumple and let the

rider get wet, it is thought to be the greatest good luck. To meet a woman unmounted, or with nothing in her hands, it is to have bad luck; but if you meet any one on horseback, especially a young man, with something in his hands, you will have good luck. If a horse run across a man's path while on a journey, it foreshadows ill luck, and he usually goes back.

It is, however, the sheep, which constitutes his wealth, but furnishes the Kirghiz with the best material for forecasting the future. The skin bone of a sheep is always placed above the door of *kibitka* to keep out robbers, and men sometimes take one as a charm on a journey. In order to prove to me the efficacy of the charm, one of the lights told me the story of a Kirghiz, who, when he was going on a long journey, was besought by his wife to carry with him a small bag which she gave him, and which he was always to keep fastened to the saddle of his horse, and never untie. After he had accomplished the fortieth day of his journey, his horse being weary, his eye happened to rest upon what he had been carrying so long; on cutting it open, he saw forty horses, which, thinking them to be oxen as he had been thrown away. That very night he was attacked by robbers who had been watching him for forty days, and lost his horse and everything that he had.

## Theory—Practice.

Every science, every art, has its theory and practice, the principles of our defining rules which shall regulate the details of the other. Sometimes these are written out clearly and serve as a chart to regulate the operations of the practitioner, but often they are unwritten, like the English constitution, and liable to much difference of opinion in their definition and application.

Perhaps no art offers a finer field for such a systematization than agriculture, based on the tangible facts of nature, its principles are capable of classification, and its truths and errors of easy separation. Many are its axioms, as indisputable as those of mathematics; and as many its contradictions, as easily tested, and the error eliminated from the truth. And why is it to-day pursued with such a reckless disregard of principles, and many of its acknowledged truths overridden to the injury of the farmer?

All admit that the careful and thorough cultivation of a few acres of land is productive of more profit than the negligent treatment of many. Yet who of those who read this article will resolve that next year shall see his tilled ground reduced to an amount which he can handle with absolute thoroughness? Not a month passes but brings to us, in your paper, a well written argument against the toleration of weeds, showing conclusively the profit of a positive annihilation of the "pestilent brood" before they acquire age and strength to damage the crop. Yet how many fields do we see as we ride along, cultivated to anything like this thorough principle. *Peter Tull* is admitted to have communicated a great truth, when he proclaimed that a thorough cultivation of the soil, and the frequent stirring of it around the growing crop, would largely promote its aeration, and to an extent supply the want of manure. Yet how many farmers, however short of fertilizers, stir the ground any other than is needed to keep down the weeds? And so on through a round of violated principles. I have a neighbor who talks with great intelligence, but never acts with thoroughness, nor raises a first-class crop.

The farmer follows a rut from which he has no much land, and if this is a good year, he may possibly get a good crop on the whole. He has not the courage to sell half, or to double the area of his grass-land and put his available labor on the balance, or, if it is rough, to allow a part of it to grow up to timber to enrich the next generation. And yet, if one half the present extent of cultivated land were tilled on this principle next year, he would admit that the aggregate yield of all the farms would be greatly increased, and with less fatigue, worry and cost. Will not our farmers ponder on these things and act.—*Cor. Country Gentleman*.

### Grand Potlatch.

Cor. Port Townsend News.

Happening to be at Nook Bay recently, I was astonished to see such numbers of cheerful, neatly-dressed natives, though the prevailing good humor of the crowd showed plainly it was a special occasion. On inquiry I learned that a grand potlatch was the exciting cause, and that certain great and good men of the tribe, in a spirit of abnegation which we pale fops cannot too much extol (those of us who have nothing to give), would endow their friends and relations (poor ones) with all their earthly possessions.

Were you ever at a potlatch? Unhappy man, I presume not, for the natives up Sound are neither rich nor numerous enough to make such an occasion interesting, and their vain attempts at such display are as much inferior to the genuine article as a glass of Port Townsend whiskey is to the nectar the gods fed upon. Bear with us a moment while we contemplate the beauties of this custom. How charmingly unselfish! In the interests of a progressive civilization let us have the whites adopt it (the rich ones). We would be rejoiced at such a consummation. Then we would all slide along the paths of life and never bear such terms as "bloated aristocrat." What a gathering of the clans there would be when Shuron or Flood & O'Brien's fashionable potlatch came off! Would there be any absentees? Not much; we would all be there. And then the laudation, you know, of a disinterested press. This thing ought to be agitated—it is agitating to think of it.

The festivities were in progress when, accompanied by a friend, and representing an unemancipated press, we made an unostentatious *entrée*, and took a position in what seemed to be, from certain indications, the family circle. There must have been four hundred Indians in the building and a dance in progress which looked like a cross between a Scotch reel and the limp of a boy with a stone bruise on his heel. Interspersed with a wild yell now and then, and guided by the monotonous thump on the Indian drum, the whole formed a scene of wild savagery and gaiety quite startling to see. Now and then would occur a kind of promenade; the drums would hold their peace, and as the festive throng—"sponges down," for perspiration streamed from every pore—lived past, some venerable bearded would rise and make a remark on this interesting occasion. These Indian orators are very dignified, and delivered themselves with great impressment, especially when fish-oil lights up their oblong features, and their words sound clear and assuring. The short sentences speeches over the dance is roused with more noise and universal swaying of bodies in excellent accompaniment to the elfish chant which all join in, keeping splendid time and with as rapid exclamations and pectulations as a French opera singer. By-and-by the song becomes slow and soft, a kind of wail, and finally ceases.

These Makaha, for whose profit and comfort nature and Uncle Sam so liberally provide, are, as a tribe, quite wealthy, controlling in individual instances a good deal of capital. One was pointed out to me, the "widow Galina" of the tribe, who, I understood, was worth several thousand dollars. If fortune favored her nature never did! At a signal from somebody, the drums and noise subsided and next in order was the creation of the day—the formal potlatch of money, blankets, etc. etc. Each recipient's name is loudly called, much in Court balliff style, the knowing rascals courting an enviable notoriety by waiting till called several times. As they advance up the broad, clear floor to receive their gift, some of their faces are fine studies. Some put on a look of humble, patient waiting; these are generally females. The elderly man receives his money or blanket with a look which says, "I'll take them to accommodate you, and stalk off to his seat. The young fellows step nimbly forward and almost snatch them. Outside some young bloods were dashing about on their cayuse horses to the evident admiration of their mammas and sweethearts, who sat around in little knots positively devouring hard bread and molasses, or with vain concert dashing their broad, good-natured faces with vermil-

lion and tallow. Several hundred dollars in cash and more *flax* than one could shake a stick at were given away.

The Nit-natt guests from Vancouver Island got most of the plunder. One distinguishing trait of these natives is their correct appreciation of financial values, and these guileless children of nature can, in a trice, see just as far into a grindstone as a white man. They cultivate some of the social virtues, being profuse in hospitality when a quarter is in sight. Their aspirations are simple, the end and aim of existence being the acquisition of dry ballast and blankets. In their fishing for halibut they go far out to sea, starting in early morning and returning (if not out all night) at the close of the day. Some of them are expert whalers and have taken several whales the past summer. Always after a successful whaling trip an aroma of scorched blubber pervades the camp, the trying out being done by the women whose raiment becomes fearfully soiled, but as this work only lasts during the summer months, they have all the winter in which to make a neater toilet. Soap is always in demand. I think that article most in some way be united up with their ideas of a future state, for they seldom mix it with water but place it religiously away to be banded down to the unwashed rising generation. These nomads of the sea are a hearty, happy set, mostly descendants of Esau, though unlike their wandering progenitor, could never have been swindled with a mess of pottage.

### Don't Drink To-Night.

I felt My mother at the door,  
My sister by her side;  
They clasped their hands, and loving looks  
Forebode their doubts to slide.  
I left and went with comrades gay  
When the moon brought out her light,  
And my loving mother whispered me,  
"Don't drink, my boy, to-night."

Long years have passed away since then,  
My jolly curls are grey,  
But, oh! these words are with me yet,  
And will not pass away.  
I see my mother's loving face,  
With goodness' radiant light,  
And hear her words ring in my ears,  
"Don't drink, my boy, to-night."

My mother is now resting sweet  
In the graveyard on the hill,  
But her kind words come back to me  
And haunt my memory still.  
I've often, often passed the cup;  
Oh, then my heart was right!  
Because I've heard the warning words,  
"Don't drink, my boy, to-night."

I've now passed down the road of life,  
And seen my race is run;  
My mother's warning listened to,  
An immortal crown is won.  
Oh, mothers! with your humble smile,  
Look on your boy so bright,  
And say, as you alone can say,  
"Don't drink, my boy, to-night."

These words will prove a warning when,  
In the thorny path of life,  
The boy is in the tempter's wiles  
And warring in the strife,  
The words will stop the morning cup  
And revive at night,  
By whispering back a mother's voice,  
"Don't drink, my boy, to-night."

**AN ORTHODOX TEAM.**—A man traveling in Texas met a cart on a country road, drawn by four oxen and driven by a genuine Texas Ranger, who, in addition to a skillful flourish and crack of the whip, vociferously urged the horned beasts after this fashion: "Haw, Presbyterian! Gee! Baptist! Way-who-haw, Episcopalian! Gee off there Methodist!" The traveler was struck and almost amused at this nomenclature, and stopping the driver remarked to him that he had never heard such names applied to the dumb creation before, and asked him why he called his oxen such names. "Well, said the Texan, "I call this one Presbyterian because he is true blue and never falls, but pulls through bad places and overcomes all difficulties, and holds out to the end; besides, he knows more than the rest. I call this one Baptist because he is always after water, and seems as though he wouldn't leave enough, and then again he won't eat with the rest. I call that one Episcopalian because he has a mighty way of holding his head up, and if the yoke gets a little tight, he tries to kick clear of all things. I call this one Methodist because he pulls and blows, and you'd think he was a pullin' all creation; but he don't pull at once unless I keep pok-

in him all the time. But if you know all their points, they make on the hull, a purry darned good team."

The rapid and emphatic recital of the following is said to be a certain cure for lisp: Hobbs meets Snobbs and Nobbs; Hobbs bids to Snobbs and Nobbs; Hobbs nods with Snobbs and nods Nobbs' fobs. "This is," says Nobbs, "the worse for Hobbs' fobs," and Snobbs nods.

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Raspberries, Strawberries,  
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H. D. Sweeney is my agent at Snohomish City, W. T.  
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Will be supplied with the best that can be obtained in this market.  
v126 **CHARGES REASONABLE.**

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Such being the case, to maintain and perfect our school system no burden in the shape of taxation should be more cheerfully borne...

In the last number of the STAR the power of music was dwelt upon as considerable length by the writer...

All nations and tribes, ancient and modern, civilized and uncivilized, have their entertainments...

Often do men and women, in mature life, when called to assume some responsible station in which it is necessary to appear often before the public...

One of the most reliable evidences of the efficiency of our public school in this place, is the favorable impression created by the exhibition lately given by the pupils...

Let the parents and guardians of these children, then, look sharply to it, that our present system is maintained...

County Commissioners.

Record of proceedings of the Board of County Commissioners of Snohomish county, Washington Territory, at their regular November session, 1876.

Present, M. T. Wight and E. C. Ferguson.

E. C. Ferguson appointed chairman pro tem.

Petition of Amos Hurst and others, that the road from Lowell to Fiddler's Bluff be reviewed, relocated and surveyed according to law...

viewers, to review and relocate said road, and L. T. Inland the surveyor. That they be required to meet at Lowell...

SATURDAY, NOV. 18, 1876.

Board met pursuant to adjournment. Present, Messrs. Ferguson and Wight. Minutes of the regular August session, and the special September session read and approved.

In the matter of the road from Snohomish City, up Hill Chuck valley. Prosser by affidavit received as to the due and legal posting of the road notices 20 days prior to acting on the petition for said road by the Board...

Petition of P. A. Peterson ordered laid on the table.

Petition for the relief of E. S. Jones, G. T. Sarinsson and C. M. Oelsgren, contractors in the construction of the turnpike road across the Kellogg marsh...

Report of O. B. Iverson, surveyor of the Skagit and Stillaguamish road, received, read, examined and approved.

Bonds of McLaughlin & McNamara, and of W. B. Stevens were then examined and approved.

It was then ordered that all bills audited by the District Court, or its Judge, and duly allowed, may be paid by the Auditor issuing scrip for the amount duly certified in such bills to be due...

The following bills were then audited, allowed and ordered paid:

Table with 2 columns: Name and Amount. Includes Dr. A. C. Felson, Miller, F. Johnson, O. B. Iverson, John Little, H. A. Gregory, E. C. Ferguson, H. Haskell, W. H. Ward, L. Wilbur, M. T. Wight, E. C. Ferguson, Northern Star, Benj. Stretch, Wm. Romines, Jas. Austin.

After which the Court adjourned to meet Saturday, December 26, 1876, at 9 A. M.

Territory of Washington, County of Snohomish.

I hereby certify the above and foregoing to be a full, true and complete copy of the record of the proceedings of the November session of the County Commissioners' Court of said county as above set forth.

Witness my hand and the seal of said county hereunto affixed, this 20th day of November, 1876.

W. H. WARD, Co. Auditor.

By ELDREDGE MOORE, Deputy.

The latest specimen of word making is "establishmentarianism." In course of time, last year's dictionary will be of as little use as last year's almanac.

First Annual Report of the Washington Territory Board of Immigration.

The Washington Immigration Society was organized in the city of Olympia, Washington Territory, on the 20th day of February, 1875, for the purpose of receiving letters of persons seeking information of the soil, climate and general resources of this Territory with a view to emigrating here.

During the nine months following, 229 letters were received and answered, 209 besides samples of our wheat, oats and barley, were sent to enquirers.

During this period also, a pamphlet was compiled by the Business Manager of the Society, descriptive of the soil, climate and general resources of the Territory, and when the Legislative Assembly met in October, 1875, the result of the Society's work was laid before that body and Territorial aid asked for publishing the pamphlet and continuing the work.

The consequence of this action on the part of the Society was the passage of an Act by the Assembly, Nov. 12, 1875, creating a Board of Immigration, to serve without pay, and providing for the printing of 3,000 copies of the pamphlet at a cost of \$537, and allowing to the Board the sum of \$150 per year, for office rent, postage and incidental expenses.

The Board consisted of Hon. O. D. Lacy of Walla Walla, Hon. L. B. Hastings of Port Townsend, and Mrs. A. H. H. Stuart of Olympia, the Manager of the Immigration Society, which was now merged in the Board.

On Nov. 12, 1876, the result of the year's work was as follows: 520 letters had been received and answered, 4,600 pamphlets and 16,000 circulars and newspapers distributed in the United States, Canada and Europe.

About 4,600 persons have been added to our population by these means, a number which would have been largely increased, had the Board been provided with sufficient funds to have employed an agent in San Francisco to direct our own immigrants to us, when they arrived in that city, instead of allowing them to be directed into California and Oregon as has been and is now the case.

As an instance of this condition of affairs, a colony of 20 persons in Nebraska, after a correspondence with this Board, decided to come to Washington Territory. They arrived in San Francisco and were immediately "interviewed" by Oregon and California agents. Becoming alarmed by the statements which they received of the thirteen months' rain in a year in Washington, the impenetrable forests of Western and the sterile plains of Eastern Washington, their hearts failed them, and of the twenty persons who set out for our Territory, one man alone bravely persisted in his determination, and arrived safe and well at this office to relate the story.

Of these 4,600 persons, Hon. O. P. Lacy writes to this office that about 2,000 have settled in Eastern Washington, being principally farmers and stock-raisers—and most of these have crossed the country with their own teams—about 500 have settled in the country on the Columbia river, and between that river and the Puget Sound country, and the remaining 1,500 have located on Puget Sound.

They are principally from Kansas, Nebraska, Minnesota and Michigan.

The Territorial warrant for \$126, was disposed of by this Board at 93 cents, netting the sum of \$135, and this was spent in the following manner:

Table with 2 columns: Item and Amount. Includes For postage stamps, stationery, printing, Total.

Ten thousand circulars briefly descriptive of the whole Territory have been published by the Board, and citizens of Puget Sound have paid for the printing of 10,000 more, descriptive of

the Sound country, for the special purpose of distribution among the emigrants on the ships of the Pacific Mail Steamship Co.

Of the 10,000 circulars issued by the Board, 4,000 were placed in the hands of our Territorial General Commissioner, Hon. Elwood Evans, our Delegate in Congress, Hon. Orange Jacobs, and others of our citizens visiting the Centennial Exhibition at Philadelphia, and were by them placed in conspicuous positions at the exhibition, and distributed among the emigrants on the overland trains coming west.

Hon. L. B. Hastings was one of these gentlemen and he writes the following to this office:

"On my return west, I made it my special business to visit the emigrant cars, where I found agents of Oregon and other States and Territories putting in the hands of the emigrants, circulars, maps etc., setting forth the advantages of their State or Territory."

"I found many persons who preferred our Territory to any other, but the expense of the journey and the time consumed in getting here is a great obstacle."

One of the greatest needs which this Board has found, is a good general map for distribution with the pamphlet. Nearly every letter from the intending immigrant says: "Send me a map, that I may get some idea of your country."

The lack of sufficient means has thus far prevented the Board from issuing one, and it is hoped that if some plan cannot be devised by which to procure its publication this year, the Hon. Legislative Assembly will deem it for the advantage of the Territory to provide means for this purpose, at its next session.

Respectfully submitted, A. H. H. STUART, Chairman Board of Im. for W. T.

JOHN BELL'S SURPRISE AT A YANKEE STEAMSHIP.—"Among the arrivals yesterday at this port we were particularly gratified and astonished by the novel sight of a fine steamship, which came round at 7:20 P. M. without the assistance of a single sheet, in a style which displayed the power and advantage of the application of steam to vessels of the largest size, being 350 tons burden. She is called the 'Savannah,' Captain Rogers, and sailed from Savannah (Georgia, United States), the 20th of May, and arrived in the channel five days since. During her passage she worked the engines eighteen days. Her model is beautiful and the accommodation for passengers elegant and complete. She is the first ship of this construction that has undertaken a voyage across the Atlantic."

The Times of June 30, 1810, says: "The Savannah steam vessel, arrived at Liverpool from America—the first vessel of the kind that ever crossed the Atlantic was chased a whole day off the coast of Ireland by the Kite revenue cruiser, on the Cork station, which mistook her for a ship on fire."

Lloyd's list reports the arrival of the Steensland at Liverpool, on the 16th of June, 1810, bound to St. Petersburg, and in Gore's annals of Liverpool the American steamer's arrival is recorded among "remarkable events."

The steamship Steensland was an American ship, built, owned and navigated by Americans. Francis Fickett, of New York, built her for Daniel Dodd, and the engines were made by Stephen Vail of Morristown, N. J. She was commanded by Captain Moses Rogers, of New London, Conn.—London Times.

Six one-hundred-ton muzzle-loaders are being wrought for the Italian Government at Newcastle-upon-Tyne. Each barrel consists of welded steel, 16 feet long, so that the total length of each barrel will exceed 60 feet. The tubes will be bound by 15 different coils, and the trunion pieces will be nearly 7 feet in diameter. Foundations for a masonry crane to hoist these guns are being laid at Spezia.

On the calling of a case in a Dublin court, the first three names on the jurors' panel were each Michael Murphy, and when the name was called three persons simultaneously answered. It transpired that in a panel of 48 names there were 19 Murphys.

Communications.

The Northern Star.

DEAR SIR: In view of the fact that the voters of this Territory have just decided by a very large majority to call a Convention to frame a State Constitution, would it not be well for us to take aside all party issues and select such measures as are in every way qualified for this work.

It is of the utmost importance that the questions relating to the control of the public school funds should be settled by this Convention in such a manner as to leave no room for wrangling, doubt, or litigation. While only the fundamental principles of law should be generally set forth in the Constitution, yet as this is the foundation upon which the State structure is reared, compulsory education should be enforced by Constitutional law.

Again, we will look to this Convention and expect it to incorporate such measures in this instrument as will prevent the accumulation of a State debt beyond a fixed representation of taxable property.

In fact, those who are chosen as members of this Convention should not only be able to gather from other State Constitutions such measures as are adapted to our wants, but in the absence of those able to originate and incorporate into the proposed Constitution those underlying principles of government upon which it is always safe to rear the structure of future legislation and judicial decisions.

I might add that I know of no one better qualified, or who has the best interests of the Territory most at heart, than our fellow-townman, Dr. A. C. Folsom, and I believe that Snohomish county would be very fortunate if it could secure his services for this responsible trust. Respectfully,

W. M. TROTTER.

Look at this Fling—Then at That.

As "Liberals" sometimes receive a fling from their opponents, the right to fling back is a matter of course. So here goes "If you wish to be regarded as a 'man of liberal views,' ridicule Christianity, and stop right in the clergy with contemporary views on them."—Berke (South) Tribune.

THE PLING BACK.

If you would not be regarded as a man of "liberal views," venerate the old, dead past—everything that is misty and grey with antiquity; hold that your great-grandfather was much wiser than you; and that his great-great-grandfather was much wiser than he; which would bring you down to near a—; look up with staid awe and childish credulity to the guardians of the old ideas that were entertained by barbarians two thousand years ago; trample and trample their popularity with them, and never presume to think for yourself, or to yourself, but only the childish recipient of ideas founded on traditions descended to you from the old fog ancestors; always prefer the old to the new, and never ridicule anything old, however ridiculous in itself; consult yourself a public censor and never allow anything like free thought or discussion in your paper, always prefer tradition to the deduction of science; do all this, and you will be looked upon from a certain direction as a very respectable conservative, and not be suspected by any body of entertaining "liberal views." So thinks your correspondent, and would be regarded as liberal.

F. H. M.

The Lannermin, 1,634 tons, insured for \$117,990, with 300 coolies and 20 mules, sailed from Calcutta February 25th and has not been heard of since February 25th when she was 100 miles southeast of Ceylon. The Delacarla, 1,443 tons, insured for \$200,000, crew of 20 men, left Calcutta January 31st, and has not since been spoken. The Grenada, 681 tons, insured for \$125,000, left Java February 5th, for Greenock. No news has been received from or of her.

Be tender hearted and loving, and you will be called a "weak brother." Be violent, dishonest and cunning, and you will be called a "smart fellow."

Local Items.

THE ATHLETIC frame is now up, and presents a very substantial appearance.

THERE has been considerable sickness on the river this week among children, but only one fatal case. Now that the weather is clear we hope to see less sickness.

THE river is very high. Great quantities of drift have passed the last few days, with now and then a saw-log. As yet no one has met with very serious loss.

THE loggers on Hill Cluck have succeeded in driving successfully as far as the bridge, and from there the logs can be got at any time when the main river subsides.

THE frame of Mr. E. C. Ferguson's warehouse, below the store, was undermined by the high water, and will be seriously injured, and will probably have to come down.

THE river has fallen so much that Packard & Jackson's wharf is well out of water. Ferguson's is still submerged at this date, November 20th. We hear of very little damage. Less logs were lost than at any other time heretofore since extensive logging operations were commenced above this water on this river.

CALLER TO SNOHOMISH.—Rev. Dr. Macfee, the famous Presbyterian divine, has accepted a call to Snohomish City for one year. Next Sunday he will preach here, while on his way to that rising place—Wedge's Triangle.

BROTHER FROSCH you are slightly mistaken. That "famous Presbyterian divine" has not been called to the Snohomish. He may have been sent here by some interested outsider, but the people of the Snohomish will not call any one for "one year," or more, until they are satisfied themselves that the applicant will fill the bill. Presbytery of Puget Sound take notice.

BY referring to our advertising columns our readers will perceive that our friend, I. M. Hall, has formed a copartnership with Judge Charles H. Larrabee, a gentleman of large legal experience and marked ability. Judge Larrabee was for fifteen years Judge of the Fifth Judicial District of Wisconsin, was a member of the Constitutional Convention, served a term in Congress, and was Colonel in one of the regiments of that State during the rebellion. We congratulate our friend Hall on securing a gentleman for his partner with so clear and able a record. He will undoubtedly prove to be a brilliant acquisition to the bar of Washington Territory.

MR. D. E. GARD, of Skagit City, has erected a large two-story building, and proposes to dedicate the hall by giving a grand ball on December 1st. He extends a cordial invitation to the people here and everywhere. The Fanny Lake will leave here, giving those who wish a chance to attend. Those who would like to visit that region, destined to be some day the garden of Western Washington, can now do so, and have a grand time beside. Come, guests, choose partners and wait down to Skagit City, shake hands with Dan and—ahem!—I have not said anything, but we know all hands will be happy and come home determined to go and do likewise.

MR. A. LOCHMEYER, of this city, accompanied by Mr. James Hughes, left on Tuesday by canoe for the purpose of visiting and making suitable improvements on his ranch, situated about six miles southeast of here. Aside from the labor incident to pulling a boat six miles against the current of the Snohomish, which at the present stage of water runs like a mill-rill, the journey was accomplished without accident. Owing to the heavy wind falls occasioned by the storms of a previous season, they found it somewhat difficult to find the exact locality of the claim, but by perseverance and a good compass at length succeeded. The

weather, fortunately, was serene, so they suffered little by exposure, and having made the necessary improvements started on their return trip, which they made overland, reaching this city Thursday, in a tired, jaded condition. Mr. L. states that the overland trip is not at all enjoyable, the fallen timber being piled up in places twenty feet high, over and under which he had to climb and crawl, and recommends others who go in that direction to freeze to the river.

Our Public School Building.

Under the excellent management of our public school by the present teacher and the one whom she succeeded, the question of more school room is sprung by the large increase of students; and we must meet and settle this in such a way that when a few months have passed, we shall not wake up to find that we have made as great a mistake in this as we did in the planning and building of the present school house. Mere room, in the sense that a farmer provides for his hay and grain, is not what will meet the requirements of this case.

Every step we take now in this direction should look to the grading of our public school. A mere extension on the rear of the present building of thirty feet, giving us, as some propose, one school room of 20x70 feet, is not practicable; we should have at least two recitation rooms with one more general school room. Let us build a wing on the rear of the present building, projecting out on either side far enough to give the three rooms below; then let it be finished with a French attic roof, so as to give us the rooms above, which later need not now be finished up. As soon as it is needed we could put on the same kind of roof on the present building, thus giving the room required and bringing our school building in architectural keeping with all its parts.

Steamers.

Both the *Nelle* and the *Fanny Lake* came in on Monday, nearly at the same time. They both had a large freight and passenger list. The *Nelle* is here to come on Mondays and Fridays, bringing the mail, while the *Fanny* will come on Wednesdays and return by way of the Sitka-Gamish and Skagit.

The *Valina* came in on Thursday, bringing a load of lumber for the Athenaeum. She took a load of shingles and sailed for Port Gamble the same day. The steamer *Nelle*, Capt. Wright, arrived at this port Friday at 3 A. M. with a full freight and passenger list.

Rev. J. R. Thompson will preach for the Union Church on the first Sunday (second day) of December, morning and evening.

Thinness and Beauty.

From the New York Times.

Alas, alas, all the Old world runs to flesh with added years; the Anglo-Saxon, Teutonic, Latin, and Slavonic races are unwilling that their daughters shall stop within the boundaries of grace. The Republic, aged a century, alone prescribes limitations to the maternal growth of her women; keeping them, it may be, within their best development, their loveliest blossoming. Nature were wise, perchance, to strike an average, and so benefit both hemispheres. But since she does not, let us be content with our own sparseness and our angularity, especially since these are sensibly growing less. We are much nearer the ideal and the classic than the rest of the globe is. Let our women rejoice that they are not fat; that they can approach middle life without accumulating an overplus of flesh. If they need consolation, they should remember that adipose matter is not given with discrimination; that nature ordains it should be too much, too little, and that, all things considered, the latter is far preferable.

The Greek statues, are still regarded as perfection of form as archetypes of beauty, yet more like American than like other women; the masters, barring Robens and his reproduction of his two huge flabby wives, painted goodliness, saints, madonnas without leaning to stoutness. The great heroes of history, the fascinating heroines of poetry and fiction, were slender, lithe creatures, whose glances, whose bodies seemed capable of reflection. There can be no real grace, no elegance, no untold charm in two hundred avoirdupois; while she who is thinness itself may still be enchanting; may inspire poetry, may make men mad for love of her and set the world in arms.

GUZZO IS SWIMMING.—Credglish refers in this week's letter to that habit among boys in swimming of tying each other's shirt sleeves into hard knots. It is singular that neither at Cincinnati nor at Lewis a plank was introduced to counteract this pernicious custom. Then there was another custom, now obsolete we believe, of making knots of grass across the meadow path in the water; those were suitable influences in propelling a boy's head. It was the habit of our grandfather's song that boys are not as they used to be, and so our fathers sang, and so now sing we of this generation. There was a time when to be the son of well-to-do parents was a misfortune to a boy. While he would be unclashed his shoes the sons of poverty would be stripped for the water. All they had to do was to drop their pants, and taking hold of their shirt yank it over their heads, while they kicked themselves free of the former garment with their feet. The only other article of their apparel, the hat, came off in the general movement. Boys do not know that earnest spirit of competition which characterized the lads of our day.—*Danbury News.*

TERRITORY OF WASHINGTON.

PROCLAMATION BY ELISHA P. FEHRIG, GOVERNOR.

In conformity with custom and the proclamation of the President of the United States, I hereby designate the 30th day of November instant, to be observed by the people of this Territory as a day of Thanksgiving and Praise to Almighty God, for the unnumbered blessings bestowed upon us during the year now drawing to a close.

In testimony whereof I have hereunto set my hand, and caused the great seal [L. S.] of the Territory to be attached, at Olympia, this 15th day of November, A. D. 1876.

ELISHA P. FEHRIG, By the Governor.

SNHOMISH CITY MARKET REPORT.

Table listing market prices for various goods including Milk, Pork, Beef, Flour, Wheat, Butter, Eggs, Beans, Sugar, Coffee, Tea, and other commodities.

SAN FRANCISCO GRAIN MARKET.

Table listing grain market prices for various types of wheat, barley, and other grains.

New Advertisements.

NOTICE: A GRAND BALL will be given in D. E. Gard's New Hall, at Skagit City, on Friday evening, December 1st, 1876. Made by Sibley, Everett and Graham. All are invited to attend. Tickets, including supper, Three Dollars.

NOTICE: We'll further notice I will be at my office, in Snohomish City, for the transaction of business, on Saturday of each week. Persons interested will govern themselves accordingly. Business left by M. M. Tirtlot, Esq., of the Riverside Hotel, will receive my attention. H. A. GILKROY, Clerk District Court.

NOTICE: DISSOLUTION OF PARTNERSHIP. The partnership heretofore existing between the undersigned in the logging business is this day, by mutual consent, dissolved. Mr. John Maxwell will continue the business, and will be responsible for all debts contracted by the firm, and all moneys due will be paid to him. EDWARD C. HINMAN, Snohomish County, Nov. 15, 1876.

PROFESSIONAL CARDS.

ELDRIDGE MORSE, Lawyer; SNOHOMISH. Dr. A. C. FOLSOM, Physician and Surgeon. Office in Northern Strait building, upstairs.

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

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

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

McCONAHA & HANFORD, ATTORNEYS AT LAW, Seattle, W. T. Office on the upper floor of the Seattle Market building.

LARRABEE & HALL, Attorneys at Law, Seattle, W. T. Practices in the Courts of Washington Territory.

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

IRVING BALLARD, Wm. A. INMAN, BALLARD & INMAN, Attorneys at Law, Solicitors in Chancery and Proctors in Admiralty.

WILL PAY PROMPT ATTENTION to all business entrusted to us. IRVING BALLARD, Wm. A. INMAN, SEATTLE, W. T.

McNAUGHT and LEARY, Attorneys and Counsellors at-Law, PRACTICE IN COURTS OF RECORD, AGENTS FOR FIRE INSURANCE COMPANIES. Money loaned. Real Estate bought and sold. Collections made. Conveyancing, &c. &c. SEATTLE, W. T. JAMES McNAUGHT, JOHN LEARY

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

THE CELEBRATED

Singer Sewing Machine. Send Orders to LOUIS LOVELL, Agent. SEATTLE, W. T.

MACHINES SOLD BY INSTALLMENTS OR NOTE. Liberal Discount for Cash. 45ft

NOTICE!

SEATTLE, W. T., Nov. 6, 1876. W. D. Vanhuren having resigned the agency for the Singer Sewing Machine at Seattle, W. T., he is no longer authorized to receive or receipt for money for the same. Hereafter the agency will be conducted by J. M. Jones, A. M. CANNON, C. P. LILL, Agents for T. H. M. Co.

Summons by Publication.

In the District Court of Snohomish County, Washington Territory, holding terms at Snohomish City. Robert C. Hill, plaintiff, vs. Perrin C. Preston and George W. Preston, defendants. Complaint filed in the office of the Clerk of said District Court.

The United States of America send greeting to George W. Preston, defendant: You are hereby required to appear in an action brought against you and Perrin C. Preston, by the above named plaintiff, in the District Court of said county, holding terms at Snohomish City, in the county of Snohomish, and to answer the complaint filed therein on or before the 30th day of January A. D. 1877, or judgment by default will be taken against you according to the prayer of said complaint. The said action is brought to obtain a decree of this court for the foreclosure of certain mortgage described in the complaint in this action, which mortgage was executed by the said Perrin C. Preston on the 30th day of April, A. D. 1872, to secure the payment of certain promissory note, dated on the said day, made by said defendant, Perrin C. Preston, for the sum of \$1,000 dollars gold coin, payable fifteen months after date thereof to William B. Engle or order, with interest thereon at the rate of one and one-half per cent. per month, payable half yearly, which note and mortgage have been duly endorsed, assigned and delivered to said plaintiff.

That the plaintiff conveyed therein to wit: Lots numbered one, two and three (1, 2 and 3), of section No. seven (7), lot No. four (4) and the northwest quarter of the southwest quarter (N. W. 1/4) of section eight (8), and the south half of the southeast quarter (S. E. 1/2) of the southeast quarter (S. E. 1/4) of section nine (9), and one-half of the northwest quarter (N. W. 1/2) of section seventeen (17), in township twenty-nine (29) north, of range five (5) west, containing five hundred and eighty acres, in Snohomish county, Washington Territory, may be sold, and the proceeds applied to the payment of the sum of \$1,200 dollars principal, and interest thereon from September 20, 1874, until paid, at the rate of one and one-half per cent. per month, payable every six months, and the further sum of \$1,000 dollars gold coin interest, with interest thereon from September 20, 1874, until paid, at legal rates; also for the costs, expenses and disbursements of said suit, and in case said proceeds are not sufficient to pay the same, then to obtain an execution against said defendant, Perrin C. Preston, for the balance remaining due, and for other and further relief, and you are hereby notified that if you fail to appear and answer the said complaint as above required, the plaintiff will take effect against you and apply to the court for the relief demanded in said complaint, according to the prayer thereof. Witness the Hon. J. B. Lewis, Judge of said [L. S.] Court, and the seal thereof, this 13th day of November, A. D. 1876. DAVIDSON H. A. GREGORY, Clerk.

SUMMONS.

Territory of Washington, County of Snohomish, ss. In the District Court of said county. S. B. Crockett, plaintiff, vs. John Coulman, Defendant. Complaint filed in the office of the Clerk of said District Court.

The United States of America send greeting to John Coulman, defendant: You are hereby required to appear in an action brought against you by the above named plaintiff, in the District Court of said county, holding terms at Snohomish City, in the county of Snohomish, and to answer the complaint filed therein on or before the 30th day of January A. D. 1877, or judgment by default will be taken against you according to the prayer of said complaint. The said action is brought to recover the sum of one hundred and fifty dollars, with interest at the rate of one and one-half per cent. per month from the 20th day of February, 1875, until paid, according to the terms of a promissory note given by defendant to plaintiff, and for costs and disbursements of plaintiff, and for other and further relief, and you are hereby notified that if you fail to appear and answer the said complaint as above required, the said plaintiff will take judgment by default against you according to the prayer of the complaint. Witness the Hon. J. B. Lewis, Judge of said [L. S.] Court, and the seal thereof, this 25th day of November, A. D. 1876. H. A. GREGORY, Clerk.

**Election Facts.**

From the New Princeton Bulletin.  
In the Presidential election of 1868 there were 5,724,984 votes cast in the United States. Of these 2,596,612 were recorded on the side of the Democrats and 3,045,921 for the Republicans. The Republican majority was therefore 205,458. In 1872 the total vote cast was 7,081,065 more, viz., 6,171,119. Of these the Democrats polled 3,281,629 votes, and the Republicans 2,567,570. The Republican majority was therefore 262,591, more than double what it was in 1868. But four Southern States were unrepresented in that year and did not participate in the election. They were Florida, Mississippi, Texas and Virginia. It was by these four States that the Republican vote was so largely increased in 1872. It is a little singular that with these additions the Democratic vote was not likewise enlarged. There is a little over 100,000 difference between that vote in 1872 and 1868. But then there was a great dissatisfaction among the old line members of the party with the nomination of Greeley.

The vote this year will probably be 7,000,000, if it does not exceed that number. If the increase observable in Ohio and Indiana holds out in the west generally, it may go seven and a half millions. But seven millions of heads participating in the work of managing a government, constitute a grand spectacle. It is easier, however, for this vast mass to do the work in hand, with intelligent forethought, than it was for the few hundred thousand who first began the experiment. By the operation of the electric telegraph and the press, these seven millions, or those of them who can read, are made cognizant every day of the same facts and think alike, according to their particular political predilections. The electric telegraph has in the forty years what the nervous system is to the individual. A shock felt at the extremities is at once transmitted to the sensory ganglia, which are the great cities and centres of thought.

Of these seven millions at least one million are colored men, who a few years ago were chattels and had no right to their own persons. Many of them who as freemen will deposit their ballots on the 7th of November, felt the lash of the overseer. The negro vote of the United States two years ago was computed as follows: Alabama, 80,400; Arkansas 12,100; California, 780; Connecticut 1,700; Delaware, 4,000; Florida, 16,700; Georgia, 91,100; Illinois, 5,200; Indiana, 4,300; Iowa, 1,100; Kansas, 3,100; Kentucky, 40,400; Louisiana, 65,300; Maine, 800; Maryland, 31,900; Massachusetts, 2,500; Michigan, 2,100; Minnesota, 140; Mississippi, 80,700; Missouri, 81,500; Nebraska, 110; Nevada, 190; New Hampshire, 100; New Jersey, 3,600; New York, 9,500; North Carolina, 79,200; Ohio, 11,500; Oregon, 60; Pennsylvania, 11,000; Rhode Island, 930; South Carolina, 75,000; Tennessee, 8,600; Texas, 16,100; Vermont, 170; Virginia, 92,300; Wisconsin, 400; West Virginia, 3,300; making a grand total of 879,110. It may therefore be assumed that one-seventh of the total vote of the country is colored.

Here is a sermon on revivals, of which it would do the crowds at the Hippodrome no harm to take heed. The preacher has a little of color in his cuticle, but the spirit level would adjudge his heart and head in the right place. He said: "My brethren, 'ligion is like the Alabama river. In spring come freshets, an' bring all the old logs, slabs and sticks that have been lyin' on the bank, an' carry them down the current. Bynearly the water go down; then a log catch here an' a slab gits caught there, an' there they lie until there come another freshet. Jus' so there come 'revival of 'ligion; dis old slabs is brought in, 'n dat ole backslider come back 'n we have many times. But bynearly 'vival's gone; den dis ole slabs gits caught in his ole sin, an' dat backslider gits caught where he was afore; and they what got 'ligion lies all along de shore 'till 'noder 'vival. Beholded brethren, keep in de current, 'n den you are safe."

The Grand Duke Nicolas Nicodewitch was expected in Kossow Monday, the 20th, to take command of the Russian army.

**Changed His Mind.**

A young man whom I know (says a New York editor), crossed the Charles ferry one morning, and turned into commercial street for his wood-glass. As he passed out the policeman the lady's wife came in and confidentially asked for five hundred dollars to purchase an elegant shawl she had seen. He drew from his breast pocket a well-filled pocket-book and counted her out the money. The man pushed aside the glass unobserved, and laying down ten cents departed in silence. That very morning his devoted Christian wife asked him for ten dollars to purchase a cheap cloak, that she might attend church. He crossed told her he hadn't the money. "Here I am helping to pay for a five hundred dollar cashmere for that man's wife, but mine asks in vain for a ten dollar cloak. I can't stand this! I have spent my last dime in drink. When the next pay day comes, that neck-tieing wife was surprised with a beautiful new cloak from her reformed husband. She could scarcely believe her own eyes and ears as he laid it on the table saying: "There Emma, is a present for you! I have been a fool long enough. Forgive me for the past, and I will never touch liquor again!" She threw her arms about his neck, and her hot tears told her heartfelt joy as she sobbed, "Charlie, I thank you a thousand times! I never expected so nice a cloak. You couldn't have selected a prettier one. This seems like other days. Come, now, I have supper all ready. You are so good, and I am so happy." The great, strong, noble fellow couldn't hide his tears as he related the facts to me. He said it was the happiest hour in ten years of married life.

**The Vancouver Elopement.**

From the Portland Bee.  
In our issue of Friday last we published an account, without giving names, of the elopement from Vancouver of a young and handsome girl with a Chinaman. Our account of the matter was strictly in accordance with a statement received from a reliable and esteemed citizen of Vancouver. The following letter, however, was received by us on Saturday, and we gladly publish it, hoping that our correspondent's denial of the charge is substantially correct:

Vancouver, W. T., Nov. 4, 1878.  
Editor Bee: I find in your paper of the 3d inst. an article tending to injure the character of a young lady of this place. The story is wholly and entirely false, with the exception of the statement that the girl worked for General Sully. I received a telegram from the girl's mother last night, in which she says: "I saw Maggie last night at 9 o'clock." Her mother is with her in Portland now. The only reason I can see for the starting of such a story is that the girl's father is running for an office in this county, and it is intended to injure him. It is cowardly and despicable to try to injure a man politically by attacking the character of his children. The girl is well known in Vancouver, and has many friends. Believing you would not intentionally injure an innocent girl, I ask you to give this a place in your paper. I am, sir, respectfully yours, E. McCARTY.

**European Notes.**

The Pall Mall Gazette says, editorially, "We believe Russia intends war."  
"Soldiers on furlough in Ireland have been ordered to join their regiments."  
British iron clads are fitting for immediate active service.  
The captain and steward of the *Manchester*, lost off Akhaya, are reported saved.  
Two million rifle ball cartridges are now made every week at Woolwich arsenal, England.  
A bill has been introduced in the Spanish Congress abolishing universal suffrage and limiting the right to vote to members of certain professions and persons paying a certain amount of taxes.

The London Times, in an elaborate article on the Centennial Exposition and the occasion, remarks that "of all things which Englishmen have done, the creation of the American Republic is one of the noblest and greatest." There, ought to be a new word for check. Nothing less than a word of nine or ten syllables will do the simplest kind of justice to this ability.—Express.

**L. WILBUR,**  
SNOHOMISH CITY, W. T.  
—DEALER IN—  
**DRUGS,**  
Medicine and Chemical.  
PURE WINES and LIQUORS  
FOR MEDICINAL PURPOSES.  
PERFUMERY,  
Fancy Toilet Articles, Cigars,  
&c. &c.  
Prescriptions carefully compounded at all hours.  
ALL ARE INVITED TO CALL.  
v1 n1

**OYSTERS!**  
**OYSTERS!**  
Served in the most delicious manner at  
**CCC**  
A. W. PIPER'S.  
**PUGET SOUND**  
Confectionery Saloon  
Front Street, Seattle.

**HAM AND EGGS**  
and other Eatables.  
**Fresh Made CANDIES,**  
And an Assortment of  
**FINE CAKES**  
Constantly on hand. Wedding Cakes made to order on the shortest notice. Ball Suppers and Parties supplied.

**Hall & Paulson**  
Manufacturers of and Dealers in  
**Furniture, Bedding,**  
**Window Curtains,**  
**Picture Frames,**  
**Windows, Doors,**  
**and blinds.**  
Seattle, W. T.  
v1 n1

**SALOON,**  
**T. F. MARKS**  
**PROPRIETOR.**  
SNOHOMISH CITY, W. T.  
**The best of wines,**  
**liquors and cigars.**  
**always on hand at**  
**THE OLD STAND.**  
v1 n1

M. W. PACKARD. D. R. JACKSON  
**PACKARD & JACKSON,**  
DEALERS IN  
**DRY GOODS,**  
**CLOTHING, HATS, & CAPS, CROCKERY**  
**BOOTS & SHOES,**  
Groceries and PROVISIONS, TOBACCO and Cigars  
We keep for sale the best Brand of Oregon Flour in the Market.  
**A NEW INVOICE OF**  
JEWELRY, WATCHES and CHAINS; WARRANTED PURE MATERIALS  
and as cheap as can be purchased anywhere in the Territory.

**BUTTER, EGGS, HAY, HIDES,**  
**SHINGLES, SHIP KNEES and LOG**  
Taken in Exchange for Merchandise.  
v1 n1

**HARDWARE!**  
wholesale & Retail.  
MERCHANTS' TOOLS  
OUR SPECIALTY.  
FARMING  
Implements,  
LOGGERS' TOOLS  
&c. &c. &c.  
CIRCULAR SAWS  
and  
MACHINERY OF  
All Kinds Fur-  
NISHED TO ORDER AT  
Factory Prices  
Patent Ground hin Back Cross-Cut Saws.  
Country Orders  
Promptly Filled.  
**Wusthoff & Wald,**  
P. O. Box 52, Seattle, W. T.

**GREAT CUT DOWN IN PRICES!**  
AT  
**Jamieson's Jewelry Emporium**  
Seattle, W. T.  
**Watches & Jewelry at Cost.**  
Best Waltham Watch, 2 oz. case, \$20. (Regular price \$30.)  
" " " 3 " " 27.50. " " 35.  
" " " 4 " " 30. " " 40.  
" " " 6 " " 35. " " 50.  
**Everything Else in Proportion**  
AT  
**JAMIESON'S JEWELRY EMPORIUM!**

**D. E. GAGE,**  
Dealer In  
**GENERAL MERCHANDISE.**  
Skagit City, W. T.  
Keeps constantly on hand a good assortment of  
Dry Goods, Groceries, Hardware, rockery, Boots and shoes,  
NOTIONS &c.  
The highest price paid for country produce, Shingles, Etc.  
**&c. IN EXCHANGE FOR GOODS.**  
v1 n1

**A Permanent Exhibition.**

The Fairmount Park Commission have decided to let the main exhibition building remain, and by their action, though the Centennial exhibition will positively close on the 10th of November, a permanent exhibition will open before the 1st of January. Already most of the American and foreign exhibitors have signified their intention to let their exhibits remain, and more space has been applied for than the building can actually afford. The following are the restrictions upon which the concession to let the building stand was granted:

First. That the said building shall be removed and the grounds restored at the expense of the incorporation within two years after notice from the Park Commission.

Second. That the building and grounds shall be kept in good order, and be surrounded by an iron or other suitable railing, satisfactory to the Park Commission, it required by them.

Third. That the Park police shall at all times have access to the building and grounds for police purposes, and the Park Commission, or any member thereof, at all times.

Fourth. That the license is only given for the purpose of an exhibition, for the pleasure and instruction of the public, and not for the sale of goods, except such as are necessary for carrying out such design.

Fifth. That all laws, ordinances, rules and regulations relating to Fairmount Park shall be strictly observed.

Sixth. That this license shall not be construed to dispense with any special permission now required by law, ordinance or rule.

Seventh. That the maximum charge for admission shall be twenty-five cents for five days in the week, and each Saturday ten cents shall be the maximum charge, and if the revenues derived shall be in excess of the amount required to pay needed expenses, additions and maintenance, with six per cent. interest on the capital invested by the company, then the admission fee shall be reduced so that the public may enjoy the Exhibition at the lowest possible charge.

Eighth. That no claim, demand or liability, either present or prospective shall exist or be made against the city of Philadelphia or the Park Commission.

Ninth. That the violation of any of the conditions of this license shall authorize the commission to revoke the same, and to require the removal of the building forthwith.

**A COIN IMBEDDED IN A ROCK.**—People have heard and read of toads having been found imbedded in rock, but now comes another curiosity to be added to the list. Mr. John Adriance, of this city, has a Mexican coin dated 1710, which was taken from the centre of a piece of rock found in the bottom of the Rio Grande. The gentleman who sent the coin to this city, with the particulars relating to its discovery, lives at Laredo, and not having a specimen of the rock in which the coin was found imbedded, has been asked by gentlemen connected with the Historical Society, who are interested in the matter, to do so, in order that theories as to the time the coin found its way to the bed of the river may be deduced. The finder of the coin writes that the rock is very hard and almost transparent.—*Exchange.*

A Sheriff's officer was once asked to execute a writ against a Quaker. On arriving at his house, he saw the Quaker's wife, who, in reply to the inquiry whether her husband was at home, said he was, at the same time requesting him to be seated, and her husband would speedily see him. The officer waited patiently for some time, when the fair Quakeress coming into the room, he reminded her of her promise that he might see her husband. "Nay, friend; I promised that he would see thee. He did not like thy looks; therefore, he avoided thee, and hath departed from the house by another path."

A soldier on trial for habitual drunkenness, was addressed by the president of the court as follows: "Prisoner, you have heard the prosecution for habitual drunkenness; what have you to say in your defence?" "Nothing, please your honor but habitual thirst."

**W. H. Pumphrey,**

SEATTLE, W. T.

**BOOKSELLER & STATIONER.**

Always keep large stock of everything usually kept in a first class

**BOOK STORE.**

—:—

**Pianos & Organs,**

SOLD ON THE

**Installment Plan.**

—:—

**EASTERN**

**News Papers**

AND

**Magazines**

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

v11

**NORTHERN STAR JOB OFFICE,**

Snohomish City, W. T.



**A GOOD ASSORTMENT OF**

Business and Legal Blanks on HAND.

**All kinds of job work**

IN THE

BEST STYLE AT REASONABLE PRICES.

**Ladies' Visiting Cards A SPECIALTY.**

**NEW ENGLAND HOUSE**

Main St. Olympia, W.T.

E. T. YOUNG - - Proprietor.

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

The House is kept open all night.

MEALS SERVED AT ALL HOURS Charges very moderate.

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

All stages leave the door. v11

**CUSTOM MADE**

Boots and shoes. Manufactured and sold wholesale and Retail

BY

**BENJ. VINCENT**

Main st., Olympia, W. T.

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

Also agent for the celebrated NEW WEED

**"Family Favorite" SEWING MACHINE.**

Why is it the Best ?

IT IS THE MOST SIMPLE, DURABLE, PERFECT.

It runs easy and quiet, it is no cause for shuttle motion, it has no springs to get out of order, the needle is set correctly without screw-driver, or tool of any kind. It can be cleaned or oiled without tilting from the table; and the best thing of all, it has Perfect Self Adjustable Tension. Call and examine this Machine before buying elsewhere. v11 5/11. BENJ. VINCENT.

**NORTH PACIFIC MUTUAL LIFE ASSOCIATION.**

Portland, Oregon, INCORPORATED 1874, CAPITAL \$100,000 00 Gold Coin Basis. DIRECTORS.

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LIVE ACTIVE AGENTS

**Wanted.**

Apply to

J. H. Munson,

Supt't Agencies, Olympia,

Washington Territory. v1 1/22

**BLACKSMITH!**

THE UNDERSIGNED HAVING OPENED A

New Blacksmith Shop, AT

Snohomish City,

Washington Territory,

IS READY TO DO

ALL KINDS OF LOGGERS AND FARMERS WORK IN HIS LINE.

WITH NEATNESS AND

Dispatch.

SHOP IS BACK OF MARK'S SALOON.

Call and see my work.

L. HANSEN. v1 1/24.

**DOLLY VARDEN SALOON**

FRONT STREET, NEAR THE PAVILION

SEATTLE, W. T.

**At the DOLLY VARDEN**

WINES, LIQUORS, BEER AND CIGARS,

OF THE BEST QUALITY, will always be served to our customers.

**CUTTER'S OLD BOURBON WHISKEY**

AND THE BEST CIGARS IN SEATTLE.

Are the specialties of this house.

**SMITH & JEWETT.**

Proprietors.

v14

E. SHONE.

K. SHONE

**RIVER SIDE HOTEL!**

SNOHOMISH CITY, WASHINGTON TERRITORY,

Shone Brothers

Having recently leased this convenient and well known Hotel

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

**First Class Hotel.**

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

FIRST QUALITY OF WINES, LIQUORS AND CIGARS ALWAYS ON HAND

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

This House. v15

**NEW STORE**

For the Exclusive Sale of

**BOOTS AND SHOES!**

The largest and best selected stock North of San Francisco

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

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

**Buckingham & Hecht**

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All goods warranted, and sold at San Francisco prices.

AT THE STORE FORMERLY OCCUPIED BY J. L. JAMIESON, ON

COMMERCIAL STREET, SEATTLE, W. T.

ELLIOT M. BEST & CO. v141

**STOVES**

AND

**TIN WARE.**

S. P. ANDREWS & CO. DEALERS IN

Cook

Parlor

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Stores

Pumps iron and Lead Pipe.

All job work pertaining to

the business done in a work-

man-like manner.

ORDERS FROM ABROAD

Receive Prompt Attention.

Store on Commercial Street.

SEATTLE, W. T. v151

**Wm. H. WARD, BLACKSMITH.**

One Door West of Snohomish Exchange.

SNOHOMISH CITY, W. T.

All orders received at this shop will be attended to with neatness and dispatch.

FARMERS WILL BEAR IN MIND THAT IN WARD TO GET ONE OF THE

Improved horse Hay

Forks

They must leave their orders in time.

All tools used in Logging

Camps made to order, and

as cheap as can be

got on the

Sound. v151

**History of the First Steel Plow.**

At this time, when steel is coming so conspicuously into prominence, and is so rapidly taking the place of iron for many purposes, for which the former was considered unadvised, we deem it not out of place to give our readers a history of the first steel plow known to have been made in the United States. The plow itself is now in the office of the Manufacturers' and Merchants' Exchange 118 Main street, where it can be seen for a few days, before being sent to the Centennial.

This plow was made over thirty years ago, by Mr. T. E. C. Brinly, in Simpsonville, Ky. As this gentleman has been requested to send the old plow to the Centennial Exhibition, we will accompany it with a description of some of the prominent points of its history.

In the year 1842 Mr. Brinly conceived the idea of making a plow of steel. He made the effort, not only without means or friends to rely upon, but with all the obstacles of prejudice and envy to overcome. He met with discouragement on all sides, and especially from those who were in the same business, and who should have been his advocates and friends.

Plow makers reported that a steel plow could not be "layed" and "pointed" after it was made. One of the best makers in the State at that time remarked to many persons that "Brinly was crazy, and ought to be in an insane asylum." This manufacturer was Alfred Gansley, of Boonshoro, Ky.; and he was considered such a superior mechanic that his works had the effect of nearly breaking Brinly up. But with indomitable perseverance, Mr. Brinly disregarded the adverse talk, and, closing his shop for a short time, he took his faithful hammer in his hand and went from place to place for the purpose of repairing and repointing the plows he had sold. His first attempt was at the farm of Mr. C. B. Lewis of Scott county, Ky. Mr. Lewis was soon convinced that his steel plows could be repaired as easily as an iron one, and recommended them to his neighbors and friends, so that in a very brief period these plows became so popular that Mr. Brinly was engaged by Mr. Samuel Uterback, of Midway, Ky., to make 500 of them. Thus, by industry and pluck, was the prejudice against steel plows entirely broken down, and their value and popularity established throughout the country, and especially in Kentucky and the Southern States.

This remarkable plow has been the recipient of many premiums. At the United States Fair, of 1853, it received a five dollar silver medal against the strongest competition. The judges, however, were selected from the best agriculturists in the country. After receiving its premium at this fair, it was presented by the maker to Col. George Hancock, who was at that time the acting and first President of the Louisville Agricultural Association, and one of the best farmers and high-toned gentlemen in Kentucky. This plow continued in the possession of Col. Hancock up to within a short time before his death, when he came to Mr. Brinly and said: "I have your old steel plow still. I always prize it too highly to use it much, or as I did other plows of your make, and remembering that it was the first steel plow you ever made, I think you ought to have it, and keep it as long as you live." He accordingly gave it back, and Mr. Brinly keeps it as a memento of the hardest struggle of his life. Some three years ago he took it to the Southwestern Fair Grounds, near this city, merely for exhibition. Several plowmakers made considerable sport of it. Mr. Brinly stated that, although the plow was not brought there to compete with others, yet as so much fun was being made of it, he would enter it in the stubble-plow class against the field. The competition and excitement were strong and lively, but the old steel plow came out victorious, bearing off the blue ribbon. It shows the marks of superior workmanship, and strong evidences that it might do good work yet.

It is generally agreed now that the best name for a bell-boy is Reizebut.

**THE PACIFIC TRIBUNE!**  
DAILY AND WEEKLY.

**Seattle, W. T.**  
The Daily is the widest, largest and best in the Territory.

The Weekly, now in the sixteenth year of publication, contains more reading matter than any of the Territorial weeklies. The contents of both will be seen by the latest issue, which contains, in addition to the usual news, editorial matter, the latest intelligence from abroad, correspondence, interesting miscellany, &c.

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

**Puget Sound Stone Yard!**

Foot of Second street,  
**SEATTLE, W. T.**

Every Variety of

**CEMETERY WORK,**

**HEAD STONES,**

**Monuments, &c.,**

Executed in marble and other stones, with neatness and dispatch.

All Orders Promptly Filled.

Also all kinds of

**Masons building material**

**KEPT FOR THE MARKET.**

All Orders Addressed To

**M. J. CARREEK,**  
PROPRIETOR.

v1 20.

**LATEST PATENT**

**SPRING BED BOTTOMS**

Two Styles, at Reduced Rates.

—ALSO—

**Wall Paper**

Always on hand at

**John Pike's.**

One Door East of E. C. Ferguson's Store,  
v1 42. SNOHOMISH CITY, W. T.

**WADDELL & MILES,**

WHOLESALE DEALERS IN

**STOVES**

**&**

**RANGES,**

**TIN, COPPER, & JAPANED WARE**

**SUCTION AND FORCE PUMPS,**

**Lead and Iron Pipe,**

**GAS & STEAM PIPE FITTINGS**

**BRASS GOODS.**

All work pertaining to the

business done at short notice

and in a workmanlike manner.

**Give us a call.**

SEATTLE, W. T.

v1 18

**Legal Notice.**

Territory of Washington, County of Snohomish. In Justice's Court before H. Oliver, Justice of the Peace.

To ELIAS HORNEM. You are hereby notified that James Hatt has filed a claim against you in said court which will come on to be heard at my office in Centerville, in Snohomish county, W. T., on the eighteenth day of November, A. D. 1876, at the hour of one o'clock, P. M.; and unless you appear and then and there answer, the same will be taken as confessed and the demand of the Plaintiff granted. The object and demand of said claim is a failure to pay him a certain demand amounting to sixty-three dollars and twenty-nine cents for provisions sold you as per book account.

Complaint filed Sept. 29, 1875.  
H. OLIVER,  
Justice of the Peace.

v1 4

Wm. DODD.

JOHN E. PUGH.

**CENTRAL HOTEL.**

Situated at the head of Union Wharf.

Port Townsend - - - W. T.

This new and elegant hotel contains 100 rooms, possessing all the appointments of a

**FIRST-CLASS HOTEL.**

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

**DODD & PUGH.**

v1 15

**JOHN H. HILTON, BUTCHER.**  
Market on Union street, East wing of 18th Engle Building, Snohomish City, W. T.

Will endeavor to supply the community with the best quality of

**FRESH MEATS.**

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

**Logging Camps**

Supplied.

v1 20

**TAKE NOTICE.**

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

T. F. MARKS,  
Treasurer.

v1 24

**NEW BOOK & STATIONERY STORE.**

**JOHN L. JAMIESON,**

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

**School and Miscellaneous Books,**

STATIONERY, CUTLERY—MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS,

CIGARS, TOBACCO and SMOKERS MATERIALS.

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

All orders will receive prompt attention.

v1 13

**PINKHAM & SAXE,**

**DEALERS IN**

**CLOTHING AND GENT FURNISHING GOODS,**

**SEATTLE, W. T.,**

**Our Stock Consists of**

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

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

**Give us a Call.**

**PINKHAM & SAXE.**

v1 37

**W. A. JENNINGS,**

**WHOLESALE AND**

**RETAIL DEALER IN**

GROCERIES,

PROVISIONS,

HARDWARE,

TEARS,

TOBACCOES,

CIGARS,

MANILLA CORDAGE.

Commercial St., Seattle.

**W. A. JENNINGS,**

**DEALER IN**

**FOREIGN AND**

**DOMESTIC LIQUORS,**

**CALIFORNIA &**

**IMPORTED WINES.**

**W. A. JENNINGS,**

**Agent**

**For Averill Paints**

**Mixed ready**

**FOR USE.**

**PARTIES**

**Going to**

**SEATTLE.**

**Would do well to call**

**And Examine Stock of**

**W. A. JENNINGS,**

**before purchasing**

**elsewhere.**

v1 37